

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 30.

VICTORIA, B.C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899.

NO. 13.

Belt Clasps and Blouse Sets.

A New Lot Just In. All Kinds and Prices.

Assortment Yet Shown.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
JEWELLERS.

47 Government St.

Stock Now Complete In Following Departments

Women's Jackets . . .
Misses' Jackets . . .
Children's Jackets . . .
Women's Costumes . . .
Misses' Costumes . . .
Capes and Waterproofs

The newest and most fashionable garments from the leading markets of the world, surpassing all previous seasons in style and values.

The Hutcheson Co.

THE WESTSIDE,
Sept. 15, 1899.

Limited:

THIS FINE WEATHER

Acts like the values we are giving—it makes every one happy and contented. You will surely be pleased with yourself if you are patronizing us, but if not, you should do so at once, so as not to miss the offers we are making every week.

Fine Island Apples . . . \$1.00 box
Fine Island Potatoes . . . \$1.00 sack
American Rolled Oats . . . 7 lbs. for 25c
Quaker Oats . . . 2 pds. 25c

"Dixi" Hams and Bacon are unsurpassed. Washing Starch in Toy Trunks.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

Demanding the Best.....

The most progressive builders demand the best hardware for their work. They know we give them the best goods and make the prices right for them. They are satisfied that we do better for them than any other dealer and are glad to show they value our methods by coming to us.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad streets.

Victoria, B. C.

JUST ARRIVED.

20,000 feet Plate
All at Rock Bottom
21 Boxes Fancy
20 Boxes Roller Skylight

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT ST.

J. & J. TAYLOR'S
FIRE-PROOF
SAFES
AND
VAULT DOORS.
AGENTS
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

115 GOVERNMENT STREET

Also Kodaks, Firearms, Fishing Tackle,
Ammunition, Bicycles, etc., etc.

WILLIAM F. BEST
ASSAYER AND
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
(Heidelberg and Leipzig). Late
analyst for the Province of New
Brunswick. Office, 28 Broad street,
opposite Dr. L. R. Hotel, Victoria.

COAL, \$5.50 PER TON—New Wellington
Collieries. Kingham & Co., agents; office,
44 Fort street; telephone call 047.

Lee & Fraser,
Real Estate and
Insurance Agents.

\$60,000

To loan at low rates of interest on good security.

9 and 11 Trounce Avenue.

TO LET

APPLY
B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY,
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

BARGAINS

1½ story house James Bay, \$750.
5 roomed cottage, David street, \$1,050.
Cottage Fernwood road, only \$620.
6 roomed cottage, stable, etc., Harrison
street, \$1,000.
8 roomed, "well finished," Richmond
avenue, cheap.
Nice cottage, 6 rooms, stable, etc., Chest-
nut street, very cheap.
To let, small cottage, Oak Bay, waterfront.
I am offering a few choice building sites
in 1½ acre blocks, very cheap; the estate
of H. W. Pearce, Esq.
Prestigious money to loan, Coal and
Wood, best quality.

P. G. MACGREGOR, Agent,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC.
92 GOVERNMENT STREET.

A. W. JONES

FIVE SISTERS BLOCK
Real Estate,
Insurance and
Financial Agent.

Canada Life Assurance Co.
Caledonian Fire Insurance Co.,
Phoenix Assurance Co., of London

MONEY TO LOAN From private funds in
sums from \$100 to \$50,000

GAS FOR COOKING

THE GAS COMPANY are loaning
and connecting FREE OF CHARGE
Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves.

Fuel Gas, \$1.25 per M. cubic feet.

Stoves, Lowry, Government street,
and Mr. L. Blanks' old Post Office
building, Government street.

WALTER D. KINNAIRD,
THE CASH TAILOR.

Removal.

We beg to inform our customers
and friends that we have removed
our business to new premises
in the McCandless and Campbell
Block (a few doors above old stand),
Johnson street. We will be pleased
to have you call and see our new
fall goods which have just arrived.

WALTER D. KINNAIRD,

THE CASH TAILOR.

Broken Sweet Cakes

FOR A FEW DAYS
AT
M. R. SMITH & CO.'S
57 FORT STREET.

AUCTION

Elegant Parlor, Dining, Bedrooms
and Kitchen Furniture
will be Sold on the Premises,
SUPERIOR STREET
AT—

11 a.m. on Tuesday, September 19

All James Bay cars pass the door. Every-
thing must be paid for and taken away on
day of sale.

TERMS.—

W. JONES—
Auctioneer.

WE MAKE A specialty of com-
pounding Physicians' Prescriptions.

PURE DRUGS COMPETENT DISPENSERS.

HALL & CO.
Dispensing Chemists

SPECIAL EXHIBITION

Paintings and Sketches

By distinguished artists—open daily at
Sommer's Art Gallery, 50 Government St.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc, lead,
scrap iron, rope, canvas and sacks; high-
est prices given. Apply Victoria Junk
Agency, 30 Store street, H. Aaronson,
Agent.

GET YOUR AMMUNITION at John
Barnsley & Co.'s, 115 Government street.
Largest stock in the Province.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en
suite; modern conveniences; good dining
rooms. Sample rooms for commercial
use. M. Walt, The Vernon, 66 Douglas
street.

LUMP COAL NUT COAL SACK COAL
BLACK COAL Telephone 604. Munn,
Holland & Co., Trounce and Broad
street.

UNION BREWERY, 150 Government
street; cellar entrance, rear of Hotel Victoria.

Ten-roomed house, with two acres,
about two miles from City Hall, at
a low rental. Also a building on
Johnson street, below Government,
containing 47 well lighted rooms.

The Boers Will Fight

To Day's Telegrams Indicate That
They Are Determined Not
to Yield.

Arrangements Completed for Seiz-
ing Najuba, Laing's Nek
and Newcastle.

Twenty Thousand More British
Troops to Be Sent to
South Africa.

Chamberlain Demands Dismantle-
ment of Forts and Reduction
of Armament

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 20.—Great Britain's re-
lations with the Transvaal remain un-
changed. The situation is not likely
to take on any new phase until after
Friday's cabinet council.

Whether the Boers will be content to
wait events that long before ending the
suspect by opening hostilities, appears
open to a great deal of doubt.

The second edition of the Morning Post
contains a dispatch from its Pietermaritzburg,
Natal, correspondent, dated Sep-
tember 10th, saying:

"I have never known the situation to
be graver. The Boers only wait two
days' rains on the veldt before beginning
hostilities. They are determined on war,
and can expect nothing else after the last
dispatch, and are prepared to face the
consequences."

The correspondent then describes in de-
tail the Boers'

Elaborate Border Preparations,
which appear more thorough and for-
midable than heretofore believed. He
says the Orange Free State officers at
Pretoria have devised a combined plan
of action, which he adds, includes the
seizing of Majuba, Laing's Nek and New-
castle, Natal, the moment the ultimatum
arrives.

Continuing, the correspondent asserts
that Portuguese officials at Risario Garcia
have arrested some Boer officials in
charge of constructing a laager in
Portuguese territory.

The Outlander council, as a result of
meetings held at Pietermaritzburg and
Johannesburg, has decided to address a
communication to the British high com-
missioner, Sir Alfred Milner, urging the
Imperial government to:

Break Off Negotiations
with the Transvaal.

with the Transvaal. The reasons for this
action are the severe distress prevailing
may compel the remaining Outlanders to
accept any compromise offered, that loyal
British subjects may become discontented,
and that great unrest exists among the
natives.

It should be borne in mind, however,
that Pietermaritzburg has been the Mecca
of alarmists. The Post's dispatches
are inclined to be sensational.

Secretary Chamberlain spent the day at
the Colonial office and looked completely
worn out by anxiety.

A dispatch from Pretoria says at a
meeting of the Belgians there, a corps
was enthusiastically formed to help the
Boers in case of war.

Secretary of State Reitz is quoted as
saying that in the event of war

Aliens Could Remain

in the Transvaal provided they guaran-

tee

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Experienced coat maker; also
tailor. Apply Thomas G. Gandy,
The Leading Tailor, 92 Govern-
ment street.

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE . . . CURES

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

—

Prices very reasonable.

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE . . . CURES

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

—

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE . . . CURES

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

—

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE . . . CURES

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

—

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE . . . CURES

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

—

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE . . . CURES

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

—

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE . . . CURES

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

—

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE . . . CURES

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

—

We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's Prescription StoreCORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS
VICTORIA, B.C.**For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.****Transvaal
Situation****British Cabinet Council Will Consider Kruger's Reply on Friday.****Cruisers Ordered to Capetown—Boers Continue Preparations for War.**

London, Sept. 19.—A meeting of the cabinet council will be held on Friday afternoon. The lack of all excitement in official circles shows the deliberate manner in which the highest officials are handling the crisis. Nor is it by any means certain, that the cabinet council will adopt extreme measures, in spite of the uncompromising nature of the Boer self out.

The anti-Dreyfusard evening papers tried to infuse interest into the government's action by a rabid attack upon President Louvet, but their efforts were futile. The peaceful crowds that filled the tables in front of the cafes, sipping their afternoon coffee and cognac, looked from the newspapers displaying on their front pages the violent headlines, but refused to get excited. The majority did not even discuss the matter, or only made the passing remark that the decision was just what had been expected, and predicted by every Parisian newspaper since the Rennes court-martial delivered its verdict.

The anti-Dreyfusard newspaper, Le Soir, had the most sensational caption, two lines of enormous letters extending across the entire front-page, announcing: "The Traitor Dreyfus Pardon—Outrage on the Army." Then in the course of an article violently attacking President Louvet, it says: "Louvet has given himself a coup de grace in pardoning Dreyfus. He should be prosecuted for committing an outrage on the army; for his decision amounts to this: By a stroke of the pen he has destroyed the effect of the sentence of two court-martials, and has declared that no military courts have lied. The affair has become grave when the Chief of the State assumes the leadership of the anti-military movement; and pardons a confessed traitor, under the pretext that he has been condemned twice, instead of once."

Out of Prison.

London, Sept. 20.—The Rennes correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, wiring at 9 o'clock last evening, says: "There is reason to believe that Dreyfus is already out of prison, and that with his wife he will probably leave Rennes to-night."

Truth, Labouchere's paper, protesting against the universal condemnation of France on account of the Dreyfus affair, says: "I believe there are many Americans to whom the innocence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick is an article of faith. The lady in the meantime is enjoying the hospitality of an English prison as a convicted murderer. Nevertheless the American journals, although by no means reticent in the expression of their opinions, do not denounce English justice as a disgrace to civilization, the English people as lost to all sense of right, and Liverpool, where she was sentenced, as an accursed city."

THE PRINCE AND THE HIGHLANDERS

London, Sept. 19.—The Prince of Wales, in presenting the new colors to the Gordon Highlanders at Brackley, Scotland, yesterday, referred to the capture of Darjeeling by these troops as a memorable and splendid achievement. Then amid great enthusiasm, the Prince said: "I trust it will be your part to carry the colors to victory."

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, croup, and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

GERMANIZED ENGLISH PROVERBS.

All's well that ends well, but some dings is boddar as well. When a woman's schmies look out, but when she cries look more out.

A wool may make money, but it takes a wise man to spendit id so dot de roots don't git some.

A friend do everybody iss a friend to nobody, but when he die he iss apt to have a pig funeral.

When a man looks wise and he ain't wise, ider his face is blighted dot day or he has gramps in his shlimmick.

Peady iss bodd shkin day, but if you don't expect de radt if dot is choost so deep enough as you vant it.

All are mad dithives dot dogs park an eyen der man vint a dog don't like.

Der man vot said dot a woman iss as old as she looks was not right in his head. A woman iss more as 10 years older.

"Age iss a madder off weddin' nodt off years," says de boet. Let some peoples reel so bad as dey looks dey moist half liffed a gootd while.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills

20 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

The London Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Copenhagen:

"The Emperor Nicholas has signed a ukase declaring, that when the Middle Europe Canal and Trans-Siberian Railway are completed, in 1901, all important Russian ports on the Pacific, Baltic and Black sea shall be closed forever to any but Russian ships."

The Dreyfus Trial**Another Letter From G. W. Stevens, Correspondent of London Daily Mail.****Guilty or Not Guilty?—The Balance of the Case.**

Rennes, Sept. 2.—Summer has passed into autumn. The mornings are cool, the evenings dry, and the leaves are yellowing; and still the Dreyfus case goes on. But even the Dreyfus case is yellowing, too. A few days more should see the last of it, and with a tightening of the manoeuvres, the trials go on at the same time in alternation. Captain M. Berillon's gabarit—the Dreyfus case and the Estherhay case.

Both sides had tried to make out much the same case on very similar evidence; and neither Dreyfus nor Estherhay had been proved guilty. As it even balanced ought to mean acquittal—only with seven French officers, who have probably made, and rightly made, Dreyfus's guillotin an article of faith for five years, for whom Dreyfus's guilt stood tall almost yesterday as a sign of trust in their legitimate chiefs, who have perhaps lost friends for the guilt of Dreyfus, whose moral and intellectual self-respect may almost depend on the guilt of Dreyfus—what of them? It was asking something of them to cast out.

The Passions of Years.
On the whole, one might say that attack and defence—leaving the secret dossier, which does not amount to much—were pretty evenly balanced.

Both sides had tried to make out much the same case on very similar evidence; and neither Dreyfus nor Estherhay had been proved guilty. As it even balanced ought to mean acquittal—only with seven French officers, who have probably made, and rightly made, Dreyfus's guillotin an article of faith for five years, for whom Dreyfus's guilt stood tall almost yesterday as a sign of trust in their legitimate chiefs, who have perhaps lost friends for the guilt of Dreyfus, whose moral and intellectual self-respect may almost depend on the guilt of Dreyfus—what of them? It was asking something of them to cast out.

The Dreyfusards had hoped—against

reason, it seems to me—for some providential intervention that would make the prisoner's innocence clear beyond doubt or even.

And then, at the very end of Saturday's evidence, came up a completely average Frenchman, and began to lay rapidly evidence about the bordereau and the manoeuvres. He gave the name of Captain Dufond-Lamothe: nobody had ever heard it before; he had not even appeared in any of the previous Dreyfus cases; nobody knew who he was. He explained that he was now an engineer, but that he had been on the general staff, and had his whole course on the general staff. "I love the army," he said, "and I have a brother in garrison here at Rennes. But it is my duty to say that bordereau cannot be by any general staff officer of Dreyfus's year. If it was written in April, he could not have had the firing manual. If it was written in August, he could not have concluded, 'I am just going to the manoeuvres.' For every one of us knew in May that we were not going to the manoeuvres. Here is a circular distributed to us on May 17 that proves it. I beg that it be read."

It was read. Dreyfusards glowed; anti-Dreyfusards went pale.

"And that," said M. Dufond-Lamothe, lisping with frightful speed, "knocks the bottom out of the accusation."

And now for the balance. Is it guilty or not guilty? The five parts of the case have been presented by the defence in the reverse order of their presentation by the attack. The confession and the experts came in the middle. Of Captain Lebrun-Renaut and his supporters and their assertions and their admissions you have heard enough of already. On the whole, that part of the case may be held to have cancelled itself out; certainly Lebrun-Renaut is not unashamed enough or even sure enough of himself to send Dreyfus.

Back to Devil's Island.
The experts cancelled themselves out too. M. Berillon made a great impression: his system is far too neat and superficially logical not to be French. But the counter-Berillons—Pascal Javal and Bernard—who denied his offence and disputed his measurements, their effect too. And of the handwriting experts proper—not that they matter much—the defence seemed to have the best authenticated. All these experts, except the obviously incapable or utterly inadmissible, were listened to with such attention by the judges that I think they cannot but have cancelled each other out and left a net result of nothing.

The third branch of the accusation rests on the personal demeanor of Dreyfus. Almost every officer who was on the general staff with him agreed that he was obsequious to his superiors, impulsive in his equals, greedy of information that might turn to his personal advantage, but inclined to shirk labor for whose results he could sponge on others without trouble to himself. The defence has not tried to dispute this character; probably it is a true one; but with an intelligent and impartial court it does not spell high treason.

The only relevant part of this branch of the evidence was that which charged Dreyfus with perpetually sneaking about the office in the wrong rooms and the wrong hours with a view to picking up secrets. That did not concern him.

To this, the defence yesterday produced an officer of artillery named Major Dugros. He was engaged in the invention of a gun between 1887 and 1894, and was acquainted with another new and confidential gun, which was adopted by the French army. He knew Dreyfus, and appears to have been the only man who liked him. Several times he asked him to breakfast with a view to telling him all he knew. For a man who was selling artillery secrets this information would have been priceless; yet Dreyfus never came to breakfast; and never accepted the offers of information about the guns.

The next point was to get back to the bordereau. The endeavor of the early witnesses for the prosecution—Mercier, Cavaignac, Roget—had been to show that Dreyfus alone was in a position to betray the secrets indicated in it; that Estherhay certainly was not. In general, you may say that the tendency of the general's was to magnify the importance of the information betrayed, that of Picard and Labori to water it down to what might be picked up by a major of infantry at a school of field-firing. Another point was to show that the language of the bordereau was technically incorrect, and therefore more applicable to Estherhay than to Dreyfus. Accordingly for two days we have been fighting our way through a jungle of artillery experts. The general has a general of the name of Deloys—a gentleman with a long white beard that makes him but a cross between Michael Angelo's Moses and a Ho-Goat—who yesterday took two hours of closed doors to expound to the council the innermost secrets of the hydro-pneumatic brake of the 120-millimetre short field gun. On the other side is a major of the name of Hartmann, who deposes at prodigious length, sometimes with open doors, sometimes with closed, on hydro-pneumatic brakes. The major, as does sometimes happen, appears to know his subject far better than his general. The conclusion he comes to is that it is the traitor of the bordereau who has given detailed information; he himself has been one of a very small number of officers employed either in the foundries or the office of the director-general of artillery, in which Major Dreyfus was not one. In the information was general, it was accessible to any officer of any arm who attended the manoeuvres of 1894 at Châlons even for one day, of which officers Estherhay was one.

On the whole, one might say that attack and defence—leaving the secret dossier, which does not amount to much—were pretty evenly balanced.

Both sides had tried to make out much the same case on very similar evidence; and neither Dreyfus nor Estherhay had been proved guilty. As it even balanced ought to mean acquittal—only with seven French officers, who have probably made, and rightly made, Dreyfus's guillotin an article of faith for five years, for whom Dreyfus's guilt stood tall almost yesterday as a sign of trust in their legitimate chiefs, who have perhaps lost friends for the guilt of Dreyfus, whose moral and intellectual self-respect may almost depend on the guilt of Dreyfus—what of them? It was asking something of them to cast out.

The following interesting letter, giving

the latest news of the East, was received by the agent of the Associated Press here yesterday, via the Empress of India, from the Associated Press representative at Yokohama.

Yokohama, Sept. 8.—Introducing the latest news of the East, was received by the agent of the Associated Press here yesterday, via the Empress of India, from the Associated Press representative at Yokohama.

A Letter From Yokohama

Budget of Interesting News Received From the Japanese City.

Wreck of the Morgan City—Russian Aggression Again—Political Gossip.

A Letter From Yokohama**Budget of Interesting News Received From the Japanese City.****Wreck of the Morgan City—Russian Aggression Again—Political Gossip.****ASK FOR EDDY'S
HOUSE, HORSE, STOVE and SCRUB
BRUSHES****THE MOST DURABLE ON THE MARKET.****They are manufactured by a new process and will OUTLAST any other kind offered for sale.****Fall and Winter Goods****WEILER BROS.'****FINE DOWN QUILTS from London. New styles and colorings—elegant goods, in Sateen, Satin, Moquette and Sarsnet, etc.****Novelties in Tapestry Panels, Armenian Covers, Chintzes, Crepones, Cretons, Velvettas. Specialties in Tapestry Curtains.****Write for samples to WEILER BROS., Government Street, Victoria, B.C.****appearance causing almost as great a panic as formerly did the coming of the cholera. Japan's leading physician wins fresh laurels as the greatest benefactor of the new age of the Empire has produced.****Mr. H. W. Denison of Vermont, who has held for many years the important post of law adviser to the Imperial government, being about to visit home after a continuous absence of fifteen years, was recently received in audience by the Emperor, and presented with valuable tokens of the Imperial regard.****THIRSTY LONDON.**

In 1894 the astounding total of 192,000 gallons a day was reached by the water companies of London. This was supplied to the five and a half million inhabitants at the rate of, say, thirty-two gallons a head for all purposes.

The figures represent an enormous volume of water, though small when compared with the mighty river that flows into the city.

The transport of the city of Sydny, having just put into Yokohama short of coal and water, will proceed via the inland sea, and unless provision has already been made, will take on board a part of the troops. It is likely, however, that the day was spent in the removal of stores, etc., the transport lying very nearly boulders under, but well afloat in the afterpart.

Late in the afternoon, without warning, she slid off the steep beach, and sank in about six fathoms. A more favorable scarcely be found. The island of Ioshima is about a dozen miles from Hiroshima, the chief city on the inland sea, about midway between its entrance and exit.

Almost instant aid came from the Japanese authorities, the cruiser Yoshio being at once dispatched, and the Red Cross Society sending a relief expedition.

The troops are lost in their appreciation of Japanese kindness.

A pleasant episode for the shipwrecked men was the passing of the scene by the Empress of India, which stopped for three hours, and proffered everything which could be done in the way of aid.

The transport City of Sydny, having just put into Yokohama short of coal and water, will proceed via the inland sea, and unless provision has already been made, will take on board a part of the troops. It is likely, however, that the day was spent in the removal of stores, etc., the transport lying very nearly boulders under, but well afloat in the afterpart.

The damage done by the recent typhoon, which swept the whole southern portion of Japan, is even greater than at first reported. The appalling submarine cable, entailing the loss of six hundred and fifty lives. From some parts of the south reports still come in of thousands more thousands of houses destroyed, while every prefecture counts by hundreds its deaths in the storm.

An interesting incident in the Besshi mine disaster was the final saving of five miners who had been imprisoned in the earth for six days by the caving in of the entrance.

The Hankow incident has created a ripple of excitement, as it is taken as indicative of the extremes to which Russo-Japan aggression may be pushed. The occasion of the incident was the trifling matter of a fence which Moisés, Jardine and Matheson were putting around their lot in the Russian concession when the workmen were charged upon and driven off by a party of Cossacks. In very short order, however, a detachment of blackjackets from the British garrison arrived to the rescue.

Woolard appeared upon the scene, the building of the fence proceeded, the Cossack interference was disavowed, and the incident is regarded as closed, while its significance remains in full power.

The remarkable course pursued by the Empress Dowager of China still, as ever, continues to attract attention. A severe temporary illness, at first reported as due to poison, is later interpreted as a political expedient to checkmate the schemes of the rival factions at court, and to pave the way for the help of the Japanese government in the person of Marquis Ito, under whom the needed reforms are to be made. That this course is apocryphal is evident from the fact that the Marquis has recently received an appointment as president of a new and important bureau in the Imperial household of Japan. The new post is not created for the purpose of removing the Marquis and removing him from the sphere of politics. It only brings him into closer relations with the Emperor and makes him more over the power behind the throne.

Yokohama has been crowded during the past week as perhaps never before in her history. The presence here of the imposing British squadron of battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats, occurring simultaneously with the coming of three American transports for and from Manila, has, together with an unusually large contingent of passing tourists, filled the streets and hotels to their utmost capacity. The latest contingent of volunteers to arrive was the Montana regiment, which, like every one of its predecessors in the returning tide of American soldiers, was accompanied by a band.

The poor invalid woman is not at fault, save in her ignorance of her own physical make-up or neglect of her womanly health.

Thousands of women are neglectful in this respect because they shrink from the embarrassing examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the majority of obscure physicians. Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the U.S. Cavalry, Buffalo, N.Y., has discovered a wonderful medicine that cures all diseases peculiar to women, in the privacy of the home, without the necessity of these embarrassing ordeals. This great medicine is known as Dr. Pierce's Patent Remedy. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of wifehood and motherhood. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It heals internal ulceration and inflammation and stops debilitated nerves, making weak, nervous invalids into healthy women.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser FREE! For paper-covered copy send one-cent stamp, to cover customs and mailing only. Cloth bound 50 cents.

Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

To Business Men.

You work too hard, and your hair becomes out. I can remedy this, and cure BALDNESS and all scalp troubles.

R. J. MATTHEWS,
101

THE JAPANESE COAST SWEPT BY AWFUL STORMS

Typhoon Carries Death and Disaster Through the Eastern Islands--Three Thousand Dead and Hundreds Injured--Much Shipping Lost.

Tens of Thousands of Homes Destroyed by the Violent Gales.

A Conspiracy to Depose the Empress Dowager of China

Million Dollars Lost by the United States in the Morgan City Wreck.

Gold Found in the Snow Regions of Northern Japan--Other Late News.

According to news received by the Empress of India the Japanese coast has again been visited by disaster. The dread typhoon swept up the coast with awful violence on the closing days of August and in the beginning of September causing appalling loss of life; over three thousand persons being killed. The destruction to houses and property, plantations, etc., could not be estimated when the steamer left Yokohama on September 8. As far as could be learned though tens of thousands of structures were overthrown and inundated. Thousands of acres of rice plantations were laid waste.

The storm—the closing one of the typhoon season, which usually ends in August—sprung up from the same point as did that which destroyed so much property and caused the loss of so many craft in mid-August, the Ryukiu islands. From the southern islands which already have a reputation as the birthplace of storms, the typhoon hurried through the air at a velocity of over sixty miles an hour.

It was on the morning of the 28th August that it was born, and bearing the grim spectre of death with it, travelled up the islands to Oshima. After levelling the villas and bamboo-built structures of that picturesque Japanese town and leaving 120 dead and 70 wounded stretched out in the chaos of wrecked houses, it swept on in a south-westerly direction, grazing the southern coast of Kinshiu.

The travelling across to the east of Shikoku it crossed by way of the provinces of Bizen and Bitchu. Up the coast of Kii, on its travelled, leaving a trail of destroyed houses and plantations, a path of dead and of living who groaned because of wounds inflicted by falling timbers and flying missiles.

Along the shore seas in the storm's wrath and cast numerous craft ashore, but with the exception of the stranded Funobi Maru and the Kohan Maru, which foundered and caused the loss of 12 lives, the lost vessels were mostly junks and small schooners from the Kii coast. It raced across the waist of the main island and then entering the Japan Sea by way of Echizen, it continued its errand to carry death and destruction.

The previous storm of the 13th, 14th, 15th August, arose from the same point as did this, but followed a more westerly route. It swept up the western provinces of Kinshiu and crossed the main island twice; the line of the first crossing being from Sawo to Tajima approximately and the second from Kaga to Iwaki. Its ravages arope—although it caused a great loss to shipping—were insignificant in comparison.

Although the list of dead is approximated at 3,000, it may reach a much higher figure when all the districts are heard from. Of those heard from when the steamer left, the prefecture of Ehime sustained the greatest loss of life. In this district—according to the statistics of the governor—2,025 people were killed.

No less than 1,500 dead in one village—the mining hamlet of Besshi-mura in Iyo district, where the great copper mines are located. The big mines were flooded and six hundred miners who were at work below were drowned like rats in a trap. The village was wiped right out, not a stick being left on end and above water to mark where it once stood.

The Besshi copper mine is the second largest mine in Japan, the largest being that of Ashio. It has been worked since 1591. It was in 1881 that it came into the possession of the present owners, the Sumitomo family, who are numbered among Japan's few millionaires. Most of the output is sold in London, Eng. The product of the mine during last year was 6,000,000 catties, about 3,600 tons. The place is entirely under Japanese management, though this statement should be qualified by the remark that one of the managers was educated in Germany, and since 1882 German machinery and German methods have been introduced to a considerable extent. The miners employed there number some 3,000 men, women and children, of whom 85 per cent. have been born, as were their fathers and grandfathers before them, right on the spot, so that the mine is in every sense, a family concern. The miners are well cared for by the proprietors, fed and schooled and given good medical treatment when sick. Only men are employed to dig the ore. These work in three shifts of eight hours each, and others, whose labor is of a light description, work in two shifts of twelve hours each. The women are only employed for light tasks above ground. Most of them are the wives of the miners. Work is carried on constantly at the mine, the

solo holiday being on the first day of each month.

Nowhere else did the loss of life run to such an appalling high figure as at this mining village. At Kobe the damage was light in comparison with that of other towns and villages. The big port though did not come out of the storm scathless. Many houses were destroyed both there and at Tokushima, Wakayama, Fukui, Hamamatsu and Kaga. Even at Kai, Shizuno, Kotaka and Shimotsuko the effect of the storm was felt, but in a minor degree.

Reports from Hiogo speak with stories of death, 137 townsmen having lost their lives there in the destruction of 1,720 houses; and from Tokushima—that unfortunate place which seems to be in the path of every natural calamity—comes more tales of death. The Yodogawa, Naka and Zeonyuji rivers each broke their embankments. The former rose 19 feet, the second 12, and the latter 14. The overflowing waters raced across the rice plantations carrying disaster before them. At Yokohama the damage was not serious, but at Okayama a heavy roof collapsed at the cotton mills and 12 persons were killed.

At the port of Takamatsu 208 lives were lost and 114 were wounded at the falling houses and the things tossed about by the typhoon in its mad fury; 3,243 houses were blown down and 77 craft, mostly junks and coasting schooners, were wrecked. At Kochi the loss of houses was larger, but the residents were more fortunate; the storm killed 26 and wounded 33; 23 craft were lost. In Ogima 1,265 houses were lost, 6 were killed and 121 wounded.

A telegram received at Kobe from the governor of Shiga prefecture gives the news that the steamer Kohan Maru sank in Obasanbashi-oki, 12 were drowned. Telegrams from the governor of Kagoshima give the following details of the damage wrought in that province by the storm: 94 were killed, 119 wounded, 10,249 houses were overthrown and 652 craft destroyed. At Hakodate the storm caused an inundation which swamped 647 houses. Relief measures have been stimulated by an access of American capital to Hawaii in the sequel of an

TO DEPOSE THE EMPRESS.

A Conspiracy at Pekin to Dethrone the Lady Who Rules China.

From Pekin comes news of conspiracy and a tangled political situation. There is on foot a formidable plot involving the deposition of the Empress Dowager and making away with her principal supporters, such as Jung Lo, Prince Ching, Kang Yi and others. Dispatches received by the Shanghai and Hongkong papers from Pekin say the officials are keeping very secret over the matter, quietly making their investigations, but it is believed that the conspirators are mostly, if not all, Bannermen, i.e., Manchu, Mongols, and descendants of Chinese who joined the Manchus when invading China in the 17th century, generally termed Hanchun. If these conjectures prove true, there are hidden dangers for H.I.M. Kuang Hsu also, His Majesty's only real friends being Chinese and, perhaps, some dozen or twenty young Manchus who joined the Reform Club when first started in Pekin in 1896. The Empress Dowager having been warned, however, is taking the bull by the horns with her customary energy, and defensive measures are being secretly made both for the protection of her palace at Elou Park, and for the safety of her own person. Among the ostensible preparations the Empress Dowager is now surrounded whenever she goes by a company of 50 of her most devoted eunuchs armed with Mauser repeating rifles, bayonets and bandoliers crammed with cartridges, and of the best swords that can be picked out of the eunuchs trained in that line.

To make matters worse the Empress Dowager is said to be seriously ill and Li Hung Chang—if a report that is in circulation in the East be true—has been invited to resume his ancient place in Chinese politics. It was on August 25th that the Empress fell ill, and for some days afterwards she had violent attacks of vomiting; the presumption being that attempts were being made to poison her. The confusion will probably be taken advantage of by the secret societies to foment rebellion, nor is this all. Since the death of Prince Hung there has been great rivalry between the forces of Jung Lu, the Chinese Generalissimo and Prince Ching. The latter commands the Pekin field force of 30,000 men and other banner corps amounting to equal that of the Pekin forces, all Manchus, Jung Lu commands the Wuwei army of Chinese who are all with him. Matters are said to have approached such a head, that actual conflict may begin at any time—a war between Manchus and Chinese. The Empress Dowager shows no marked preference for either of the rivals.

Europeans in the East who are watching the situation, are of the opinion that the Empress Dowager is assuming illness to gain time; in order to keep the opposing factions apart until such time as she can spring another coup d'état.

THE WRECKED MORGAN CITY.

The Soldiers Short of Food—Million Dollars at the Bottom of the Sea.

News was brought by the Empress that when she passed the wreck of the transport Morgan City in the inland sea, the 700 Montana soldiers who are encamped on the beach opposite the wrecked vessel were sadly in need of food.

In answer to their signals the Empress stopped and sent provisions ashore to the shipwrecked soldiers.

According to news received by the Empress the transport went on a reef and shortly afterwards foundered off Miura-mura in Mitangi, district, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of September 4th. The troops were all landed in safety. The men saved their kits, but the cargo of the steamer and the treasure—she carried, according to Paymaster Peterson of U.S.S. Baltimore, who was a passenger on the Empress, \$1,000,000—is still at the bottom of the inland sea of Japan, in the hull of the sunken steamer.

No decision had been made in reference to the raising of the steamer, when the Empress left. The Japanese cruiser Yoshino, dispatched to the scene of the wreck from Kure, reports that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to raise the wrecked vessel.

A JAPANESE KLONDIKE. Gold Discovered in the Snow Regions of Japan.

News was brought from Yokohama by the Empress that the Japanese are rather excited over discoveries of gold and petroleum which has just been announced.

The gold has been found in Yezo, the northern island, which is under ice and snow half the year, and the climate of which is not unlike that of the Yukon.

The finds are said to have been considerable, and the native papers speak of the district as a new Klondike. The fisherman on the coast have abandoned their trade to go gold-digging, and a fever of excitement prevails in the district.

PAYMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

British naval officers may well regard their American confreres with something approaching envy, for under a new law the latter have had their pay-tables rearranged, greatly to their advantage, in most cases.

This morning the river Pasig gave up five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

ant were aboard, and were pulling themselves over by means of the rope stretched across the river, the rope broke, and the strong current immediately capsized the craft, precipitating the entire body of soldiers into the water. The lieutenant and twelve of the men saved themselves by hanging on to the raft, and pulling themselves ashore by means of the broken rope. The other ten men immediately sank and were carried down stream by the heavy undercurrent, they being almost helpless, being encumbered with their accoutrements and 200 rounds of ammunition.

During the struggle of the unfortunate men in the water, a white soldier who happened to pass along the river front, and whose name and regiment we are unable to ascertain, jumped into the river and attempted to rescue the drowning men. However, the current was too strong for him, and he also succumbed to the power of the swift water, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly dangerous and treacherous when swollen by rains, and baffles the skill of even expert swimmers. Only a short time ago two native fishermen, who were expert swimmers and divers, were caught by an uncurrent and drowned.

This morning the river Pasig gave up

five dead bodies, one white soldier who has a very badly bruised forehead, and thus died the death of a hero.

At the point where the accident occurred the river is exceedingly

The New Vancouver
Coal Mining & Land Co.
LIMITED.
Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield
and Protection Island Collieries

Steam. Gas... Coal
of the following grades:
Double Screened Lump,
Run of the Mine,
Washed Nut and Screenings

SAMUEL M. ROBINSON - SUPERINTENDENT

The Daily Times.Published every day (except Sunday) by the
Times Printing & Publishing Co.

W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Offices: 26 Broad street
Telephone: 145

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Daily, one month, by carrier..... 75
Weekly, one week, by carrier..... 20
Twelve weeks' Time, per annum..... 1.00Copy of changes of advertisements must
be handed in at the office not later than
11 o'clock a.m.; if received later than that
hour, will be charged the following day.All communications intended for publication
should be addressed "Editor—the
Times," Victoria, B. C.The DAILY TIMES is On Sale at the Fol-
lowing Places in Victoria:
GASIMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105
Douglas street.EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government
street.KNIGHTS STATIONERY STORE, 75
Government street.H. COO. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance,
Bates street.VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY
COMPANY, 61 Government street.T. N. HIBBERN & COMPANY, 60 Govern-
ment street.F. V. MCKEEHL, Tobacconist, 92 Govern-
ment street.GEORGE MARSHEN, News Agent, corner
Yates and Government.H. W. WALKER, Switch Grocery, Esquimalt
road.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MR. CROOK, Victoria West post office.

GEO. J. COOK, Victoria West.

T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria
West.

REGISTER YOUR VOTE.

All persons entitled to vote at provincial elections should register their names at once. For the convenience of the public blank forms are kept at the Times office, where any person can have the form filled up. It will not take more than a minute to do it, and will not cost anything.

SIR MACKENZIE ABSENT.

According to the reports in the Vancouver papers, Sir Mackenzie Bowell was conspicuous by his absence from the political meeting on Monday evening which was addressed by Hon. Clarke Wallace and Sir Hilbert Tupper. Sir Mackenzie is at present in Vancouver, and although Sir Hilbert claimed "that all breaches in the Conservative ranks had been filled up," his refusal to speak at the meeting can very fairly be attributed to his want of confidence in his late colleagues. It is very well known among politicians at Ottawa that the ex-Premier has not forgiven the "host of traitors," of which Sir Hilbert was one, and under the circumstances his sturdy independence of the gang of conspirators that plotted his political downfall is deserving of the highest commendation. Sir Mackenzie is a Conservative through and through, and has little or no thought of personal aggrandizement. He loves the Conservative party and hates Tupperism, and that probably will explain his absence from the Vancouver meeting on Monday evening.

CANADA AND JAMAICA.

No doubt there will arise occasions when all parts of the Empire will be compelled to make some sacrifice for the good of the nation as a whole. Canada has had to do it, and may have to undergo something of the same again, which duty as loyal subjects we shall accept with good grace. Jamaica is the latest dependency to pass under the rod, and this time the disallowance was at the request of and for the benefit of Canada. The Jamaican government was in financial straits and in its extremity concluded a reciprocity treaty with the United States which it was hoped would increase the trade of the island with the Americans. Doubtless this result would have ensued, because the United States are the nearest neighbors of the Jamaican people, and given the opportunity would no doubt be large consumers of their products. But the treaty concluded presented a clear case of discrimination against Canada, which has spent a large sum of money subsidizing steamers and preparing to do a large trade with her sister colony. Not only so, but the treaty in question was sure in the end to prove very detrimental to British connection, so Mr. Chamberlain was asked to interfere, and he has replied that any treaty that would discriminate against Canada in the slightest degree should be promptly disallowed. This will probably cause a certain amount of irritation among the people of the island, and it has been suggested that the only remedy possible would be annexation to Canada; or, perhaps better still, the federation of the

whole Empire, for so long as it is divided into so many fragments these exasperating occurrences may be constantly looked for.

HE THINKS HE SEES.

Mr. N. C. Wallace, M. P., cannot unfortunately come over to Victoria to turn on a flood of the new and superior light with which he deluged Vancouver the other night. He has been strongly impressed with the feeling amongst the Conservatives, and is cheered by thinking he sees a corresponding depression in the Liberal ranks; whatever a "corresponding depression" may mean. Mr. Wallace has a good deal of assurance to talk in that strain (if he did, we are not unwilling that it is the Colonist which respects him), on such show acquaintance with the conditions here. What right has any man to talk in that fashion after a hurried scamp through the country? It would take a sharper man than Mr. Wallace a couple of months, at least, to ascertain the political feeling of a province like British Columbia. But then we must do Mr. Wallace the justice to remember that he guards his opinion with the extremely canny proviso: "I think I see." Yet he ought to have enquired a little further and he would have learned that British Columbia Liberalism is a plant of strong and healthy growth, that it is striking its roots deeper every day, and that when the time comes for Pacific Coast Liberals to make a demonstration it will be one that will make the "rally" of the Tories at Vancouver on Monday night a sickly, half-hearted affair. Mr. Wallace will doubtless carry back with him to the west a wealth of erroneous impression regarding the political situation in the Western province.

HONOR OF THE ARMY.

Dreyfus has been solemnly pronounced guilty of high treason, with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of ten years, but after a few days' deliberation has been pardoned, when the honor of General Mercier and the chief officers of the army had been vindicated. The whole of the case from the beginning of the second trial has been a farce, except to the poor wretch who was chosen as a sacrifice for the honor of the French militarism. The proceedings at the trials were more absurd than the conduct of the actors at a Parisian duel. It looks as if the whole thing were pre-arranged, for surely if it had not been, the presiding officer of the court would have exhibited at least some semblance of impartiality. Is it any wonder the whole world was stirred to indignation over the case, when a great English jurist publicly states that the evidence adduced would not have justified commitment for trial in a police court? Dreyfus will now take up his abode in the country which for many years has been a refuge for the oppressed of all lands.

A DROLL CASE.

Probably in no other spot on earth could such a roaring burlesque in real life take place as the Guérin "siege" in the Rue de Chabrol, Paris. It is impossible to read the details of this ludicrous affair without giving way to laughter, and at the same time to wonder at the want of gumption on the part of the authorities. At first the disturbance had the appearance of a drunken frolic on the side of the besieged, but it has developed into almost as notable a campaign as the famous falling-out amongst the bakers described with so much wit and power in the veracious chronicle of Rabelais. To learn that the squabbles has reached almost the proportions of one of those ements which used to convince the Faubourg Antoine, and transmitted in lurid prose to posterity by the genius of Hugo, is certainly clinching proof that the man who bets on what will happen in Paris within twenty-four hours does not know his people de Paris very well. This excellent sample of the red western cowboy "on a bust," Monsieur Guérin, began his anti-Semitic capers more than a month ago, and he has set the police authorities of the French capital at defiance every hour of every day since then. But it is beginning to dawn upon the authorities that Guérin's nonsense is costing too much, even for Paris. To show that they appreciate the great humor of having a real live crank "in their midst" the municipality, no doubt aided (and abetted) by the government of France, have denied no less than six hundred men to watch Guérin. This costs the ratepayers nine thousand five hundred and sixty francs a day, and it is achieving immortality for Guérin, who is generalissimo of an army of twelve men, no doubt all officers. This daily bill of expenses has reached a total of close on forty thousand francs, but that is not the dangerous thing for Guérin, but the fact that the gay Parisians are getting tired of the monotony of the guérine.

He will have to arrange a series of soties picturesque, and have several vitascopes trained on Fort Chabrol. If he could capture a police captain and advertise in the Matin, Gaulois, Petit Journal and other leading papers that the unfortunate officer would be shot with all the honors of war in front of the fort, or if he could arrange with some griselette from the Latin Quarter to do a die-for-the-flag act in the middle of the street, when the crowd was at its biggest—if Guérin would do any of these things he would not only be safe, he would stand a splendid chance for a nomination on the next mayoralty ticket. Paris can stand any amount of nonsense, but not a moment of dullness.

To Anglo-Saxon folk the whole thing has the appearance of a nightmare, and the novelist who should introduce a scene of the kind into his fiction would be severely handled by the critics for want of taste and artistic perception. Truth, especially in Paris, is "not in it" but in fiction. It is too early yet to guess what will happen to Guérin, but if he fails to tickle the artistic appetite of his fellow-townsmen it will be something worse than happened to Jones. Let him keep up the excitement and the novelty and he need have no fear.

It has been suggested by some well-meaning people that the Paris exposition next year should be boycotted. The idea is simply out of the question. Who would not take the opportunity to see a city where such a disorder as the Guérin siege is possible? It would be a cheap trip at almost any price—and, great thought, the chance of seeing this gallant hero himself, the admiral, the idol of Paris! It is the opportunity of a lifetime: it is another powerful argument in favor of "doing the big show."

The prospective federation of the Australian colonies has filled the minds of the Antipodes with visions of imperialism, and one of them, Mr. W. H. Fitchett, author of a work entitled "Deeds That Won the Empire," which has had a great sale, writes in the following optimistic vein in the London Speaker on the relations between the Mother Country and the colonies: "England has in her colonies of to-day half a dozen potential Americas!" Some who read these lines will live to see Australia with a population of twenty millions, the Cape with one of forty millions. Before the twentieth century, now at our finger tips, is half spent, the British Empire will be a planet-girdling zone of great dominions, linked by ties of pride and affection and of material interest to the motherland, the island seas of the race. That will give to the empire more than the closest alliance with the United States could give to-day. It will make for sufficient all the great political ideals for which the empire stands."

News From the Sealers

The Mary Taylor Returns From Behring Sea—First of the Fleet

Seals Are Plentiful—Reports From a Number of the Schooners.

The first of the Behring sea sealing fleet has returned to port. The schooner Mary Taylor, Capt. Todd, sailed into the harbor this morning after a good run from the Behring sea. She left the sea on September 3rd, and came through Unimak Pass on September 4th. The catch was a very light one, 54 in all, making her total catch for the season 216; a catch that will scarcely pay her owners or those on board. This is the worst that ever the Mary Taylor has done since she began sealing. Seamen are superstitious, and they oftentimes claim vessels as "hoodooed," and very often the hoodoo acts up to what might be expected of her in the way of hard luck.

In the spring season she lost a boat's crew, composed of Messrs. Peter Hansen, John Martin and a Jap, off the coast; her sister schooner, the Diana, sustained a similar loss, and the other vessel of her owners, the Pioneer, is lost with all on board, not a trace having been heard of her since she sailed through Unimak Pass on September 27 last year from Victoria.

The Mary Taylor has been absent from since last March, for she did not return from her coast cruise; her catch of 107 seals being landed at Skidegate.

Before she reached Behring sea six of her hunters deserted, Martin, Matsen, Zachariah Payne, Harry Taube and two others ran away from the schooner at Pirate's Cove in southeastern Alaskan waters, intending to reach Unimak, and from there work their way to Cape Nome. Another hunter deserted at Alaska with intentions of joining some of the vessels bound to Cape Nome. One of the 22 men taken from here the Mary Taylor had but 18 left.

A number of the Victoria sealing fleet were spoken in the sea by the Mary Taylor, and although it was then early in the season, all expected big catches.

No accidents are reported, nothing having been heard by Capt. Todd of any misfortune.

The dad of Klondike nuggets was brought down from Eldorado Saturday night, and is now on exhibition at the Klondike Hotel. It weighs 72 ounces and \$4 grains, and is worth at \$16 per ounce, \$1,158. Its extreme length is 5% inches by 2½ inches thick at the heavy end and tapers down to about 1½ inches at small end. It shows a good deal of quartz. This is the largest nugget ever found in the Klondike, and was taken out of No. 34 Eldorado about a month ago by Peter George and Lewis Swanson, who had been given all they took out of the claim for representing it. They have now taken out \$4 ounces and \$10 besides the nugget brought down Saturday. This claim has been known as a black diamond, not because it is an absolute black, but because the rich veins streaked through it in that creek had not been located. John Nelson and Harry Smith bought a half interest in it two years ago paying \$12,000. The work done this summer would indicate that big pan was there as in the adjoining claims. Several large pieces of gold have been taken out of Bonanza and Eldorado valued at \$500 to \$600, but this is the dad of the bunch.

The Canadian government telegraph tolls from Skagway to points in the interior have been published as follows for a ten word message: To Glacier, 75 cents; White Pass, 80 cents; Log Cabin, 90 cents; Bennett, \$1; Cariboo, \$1.50; Tash, \$1.60; Miles Canyon or White Horse, \$1.75; Lower Le Barre, \$2; Hoonalqua, \$2.25; Five Fingers, \$3; Selkirk, \$3.50; Dawson, \$4. To Bennett the charge for each extra word is 5 cents, to Cariboo, \$1; to Miles Canyon or White Horse it is 10 cents; to Le Barre or Hoonalqua, and to Selkirk or Dawson, 20 cents. The rate to Alaska will probably be about the same as to Le Barre. The line to Dawson and Bella will be completed about September 25.

United States Consul McCook will leave during this month for the outside, and will return to Dawson over the ice. Vice-Consul Roland Morrison will be in charge of the office during the consul's absence.

On her last landing at Skagway the steamer Alki, while trying to dock, was carried by the wind and tide with considerable force against Moore's dock and destroyed about fifty feet of the structure.

Gold, Furs and Salmon

Steamer Danube Returns to Port From Skagway and the North.

Brings a Budget of Late News of the Klondike District.

Steamer Danube reached port last evening with 38 passengers and a valuable cargo. She had over \$150,000 in gold from the Klondike, \$21,000 worth of furs loaded at Wrangell, consigned to the Hudson Bay Company, and 6,000 cases of British Columbia salmon. Probably the richest of her passengers was A. F. Standin, who, with his wife, brought out \$114,000. There were also two other large packages of gold in the care of the purse, \$14,000 in a consignment to the Bank of British North America and \$5,000 which goes to the East. Mr. and Mrs. Standin left for the Sound on the steamer Utopia this morning. It is said that in all he has taken \$350,000 out of the Klondike.

J. S. Hickford, of this city, returned by the Danube from Atlin. He says the district is rich. During August he says there was a cleanup of \$2,000 in one day on a bench claim, No. 9 on Pine creek. He has been working on that and the adjoining claim, which are owned by Dr. Mitchell, formerly of the steamer Tartar. There are five men at work on the claim, and they are washing down from 50 to 100 ounces per day. Other Pine creek claims are paying rich returns. Very little gold has left the country. It is being banked at Atlin City.

Other Victorians who returned by the Danube were Rev. W. Leslie Clay, who has been to Bennett, and W. J. Jeffrey, who is returning from Dawson.

There were two arrivals from the Edmont trail via Atlin, the Johnson brothers, but although they crossed from Manitoba and covered a vast amount of territory, they had no tale of hardship to relate.

One passenger was from Teslin, Mr. Readman. He says the district has not yet produced anything in the way of rich mines.

The arrivals from Dawson bring news that Mr. Green, C.E., is surveying a 2½ mile concession on Indian river for the British-Canadian Gold Fields Co. The property is close to the Yukon, and was recorded almost three years ago by Frost and McGregor. It is considered one of the best hydraulic propositions in the Yukon, and considerable development work will be done on it this winter. Suitable machinery and supplies will be provided for the beginning of work.

The Yukon Sun of September 5th says Odilon Cadieux accidentally shot and killed himself Wednesday afternoon at about 2 o'clock. He was living in a tent at the corner of Third avenue and Second street and had been cleaning two guns, one of which he had taken apart. The other, a rifle, was in some way discharged, the ball taking effect in his chest. He staggered out of the tent a few feet and fell dead. Inspector Search deemed the evidence of accidental shooting so evident that no inquest was held. The remains were buried Saturday from St. Mary's church. Chris Cadieux, a brother of the deceased, is of the Ottawa hotel, and came in last year from Quebec province.

Contracts have been let for the completion of the trail to Dominion, a distance of 33 miles. The last 22 miles is to be built by Patterson & Cleveland, J. H. Sealey and J. H. Sutton, at \$1,900 per miles. The portions to be each of these parties have not yet been definitely settled. This trail will be finished in less than three weeks, and just as soon as the engineers finish their work on the Dominion trail or road, they will go to work laying out the road up Bonanza and Hunker creeks.

The British America Corporation having closed out their whole Lower Yukon business, will now confine their operations to British Columbia.

The upper river steamboat companies have come to an agreement on passenger rates, and there will be no more cutting.

The rate agreed upon is that established by the Flyer line, and some of the smaller boats at the opening of navigation last spring, and this line promises that there will be no advance on these rates. The schedule took effect September 1st, and is as follows: First-class to Sound points, \$1.50; second, \$1.00; first-class to Bennett, \$1.15; second, \$72.50; first-class to White Horse, \$0.90; second, \$2.50.

The Sun also tells of the finding of a large nugget in the Skagway. It is 12 inches long, 6 inches wide and 3 inches thick. The weight is 7,700 pounds, and it is worth at least \$10,000.

The quality of the wire and galvanizing may be seen in the Felten-Guilleme standard E. B. B., having a constant resistance x weight per mile under 5.700, breaking strength 1,000 lbs., and taking not less than 20 twists in six inches. Weight of 100 pounds of No. 8 S. W. G. galvanized iron telegraph wire 6354 to 365 lbs. per ton. The wire is made in the C. P. R. Station at Vancouver, B. C., within four weeks from the date of acceptance of tender.

The quality of the wire and galvanizing may be seen in the Felten-Guilleme standard E. B. B., having a constant resistance x weight per mile under 5.700, breaking strength 1,000 lbs., and taking not less than 20 twists in six inches. Weight of 100 pounds of No. 8 S. W. G. galvanized iron telegraph wire 6354 to 365 lbs. per ton. The wire is made in the C. P. R. Station at Vancouver, B. C., within four weeks from the date of acceptance of tender.

The quality of the wire and galvanizing may be seen in the Felten-Guilleme standard E. B. B., having a constant resistance x weight per mile under 5.700, breaking strength 1,000 lbs., and taking not less than 20 twists in six inches. Weight of 100 pounds of No. 8 S. W. G. galvanized iron telegraph wire 6354 to 365 lbs. per ton. The wire is made in the C. P. R. Station at Vancouver, B. C., within four weeks from the date of acceptance of tender.

The quality of the wire and galvanizing may be seen in the Felten-Guilleme standard E. B. B., having a constant resistance x weight per mile under 5.700, breaking strength 1,000 lbs., and taking not less than 20 twists in six inches. Weight of 100 pounds of No. 8 S. W. G. galvanized iron telegraph wire 6354 to 365 lbs. per ton. The wire is made in the C. P. R. Station at Vancouver, B. C., within four weeks from the date of acceptance of tender.

The quality of the wire and galvanizing may be seen in the Felten-Guilleme standard E. B. B., having a constant resistance x weight per mile under 5.700, breaking strength 1,000 lbs., and taking not less than 20 twists in six inches. Weight of 100 pounds of No. 8 S. W. G. galvanized iron telegraph wire 6354 to 365 lbs. per ton. The wire is made in the C. P. R. Station at Vancouver, B. C., within four weeks from the date of acceptance of tender.

The quality of the wire and galvanizing may be seen in the Felten-Guilleme standard E. B. B., having a constant resistance x weight per mile under 5.700, breaking strength 1,000 lbs., and taking not less than 20 twists in six inches. Weight of 100 pounds of No. 8 S. W. G. galvanized iron telegraph wire 6354 to 365 lbs. per ton. The wire is made in the C. P. R. Station at Vancouver, B. C., within four weeks from the date of acceptance of tender.

The quality of the wire and galvanizing may be seen in the Felten-Guilleme standard E. B. B., having a constant resistance x weight per mile under 5.700, breaking strength 1,000



A COMBINED
SHOULDER BRACE
AND
CHEST EXPANDER

Strengthens the Lungs

Inspection invited.

BOWES, NE Dispenses Prescriptions.

100 Government St., Near Yates.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Sept. 20, 5 a.m.—There are indications of an ocean low area north of Vancouver Island which will probably cause unsettled weather in this vicinity, and showers further north. The weather is becoming threatening and the winds strong along the Coast, while from this to Ontario fine weather prevails. Showers have occurred along the Oregon coast.

Victoria-Barometer, 30.12; temperature, 50; minimum, 47; wind, 4 miles S. W.; weather, clear.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.12; temperature, 52; minimum, 50; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Nanaimo—Wind, calm; weather, foggy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles S.; weather, cloudy.

Barberdale—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 42; minimum, 40; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Nash, Wash.—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, 54; minimum, 50; wind, 12 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 30.16; temperature, 56; minimum, 56; wind, 4 miles N.; weather, cloudy.

Tacoma—Barometer, 30.16; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.06; temperature, 52; minimum, 50; wind, 16 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

Forecast.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Thursday, Victoria and vicinity—Fresh to strong S. W. and W. winds, unsettled and cool.

Louise—Mainland—Moderate to fresh southerly winds, unsettled and cool. Local showers to-night or Thursday.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Victoria Cafe, Fort St., for breakfast.

The latest and best cash register. Inspection invited. I.X.L., Old Post Office.

Millinery Opening on Wednesday and following days. We give trading stamps. The Sterling, 38 Yates street.

Ye Old Blue Willow Crockery and other fine patterns just opened and for sale cheap at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

The recently incorporated "Hobbs Development & Extension Coal Land Co., Limited," held its first general meeting yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance of shareholders present. Directors and other officers were appointed, and the company is now fairly launched with every hope of success. Quite a few shares were allotted.

In Sampson's Hall this evening the members of Victoria West Lodge, I. O. G. T., will hold their regular weekly meeting. The brothers will officer and entertain the lodge, and a special programme has been prepared for the occasion, consisting of solo and quartette singing, readings, tableaux, etc., to conclude with the laughable farce entitled, "The Haunted Hotel." Visitors from sister lodges will be cordially welcome.

Grand Fall Millinery Opening on Wednesday and following days at The Sterling, 38 Yates street.

A wedding took place last evening at the Bishop's Palace, Yates street, the principals being Mr. Willis M. Foster, a popular member of the Typographical Union, and Miss Laura A. Baines, daughter of Mr. W. Baines, Fort street. Rev. Father Althoff officiated, the bride being attended by her sister, Miss Ethel Baines, and Mr. F. Baines, acting as best man. The ceremony was attended only by the immediate friends of the contracting parties. The newly-wedded couple received many handsome and costly presents.

The half-yearly meeting of the home mission committee of the Presbyterian Synod of British Columbia was held to-day. Among those who arrived on last night's Islander were Rev. Dr. J. Robertson, superintendent of Presbyterian missions, Toronto; Rev. E. D. McLaren, Vancouver; Rev. W. A. Wilson; Rev. D. McGehee, Gander, Newfoundland; Rev. J. C. Hardman, Calgary, and Rev. D. W. McQueen, Edmonton. This evening a public meeting will be held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, when addresses will be delivered by the clergy men named.

It is a remarkable fact that while the premium rates of The Ontario Mutual Life are from 10 to 15 per cent. lower than those charged by the leading American companies, the Ontario Mutual has paid better results on its matured policies. A comparison of actual results of exactly similar policies for twenty or twenty-five years, or at maturity of endowment term, furnishes indisputable evidence in proof of this claim, and is the most practical test that can be applied to any company.

REMEMBER that in taking out an insurance policy you are making a permanent investment. Don't experiment with it, but insure in an old reliable company whose past record and present standing is unsurpassed.

IT WILL PAY YOU to see our rates and plans.

R. L. DRURY,

Provincial Manager.

34 Broad street, Victoria, B.C.

—Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extract.

—Victoria Cafe, Fort St., for breakfast.

Princess Alexandra Lodge, Daughters of England, meets this evening.

Thanks for willing assistance given by many friends of the James Bay Methodist church on the occasion of the harvest festival are tendered by Rev. R. Hughes.

Columbia Lodge, No. 2, L.O.M.F., meets this evening. A candidate will be initiated and there will be a social time, songs, recitations, etc., being contributed by members. Visiting will be welcomed.

The most persistent advertisers, the world over, are those who believe in their goods. That is why you hear so much of "HONDI" Ceylon Tea. It is all that is claimed for it.

We are now showing the latest styles in Children's Jackets. The Sterling, 38 Yates street.

The anticipated visit of Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., looked forward to by local Orangemen, will not take place; telegrams having been received in the city to the effect that Mr. Wallace found it impossible to extend his journey to Victoria.

There will be a meeting of the members of the First Battalion at the Drill Hall on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock sharp. As a number of important matters will be discussed, it is requested that there be as large an attendance as possible.

Reduced rates to the East over the Northern Pacific Railroad effective September 12th. The second-class rate to Chicago will be reduced to \$46; second-class rates to all points east of Chicago will be reduced also. —E. E. Blackwood, agent.

An error crept into yesterday's Times. It was stated that Mr. D. R. Pottinger, of the Ideal grocery, would have to vacate his premises because of the erection of the new Oliver Block. Mr. Pottinger is already in a brick structure and will not have to make way.

The free reading room in connection with the Salvation Army is to be opened to-morrow evening. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is announced to take the chair, and short addresses will be given by Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Spiers, Mrs. Gordon Grant and others. Mr. J. G. Brown and Mr. Herbert Kent will greatly augment the interest of the meeting by singing.

Lieut.-Col. Gregory, commanding officer of the First Battalion, has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in No. 2 Company, to take effect from this date: To be corporal, Bombr. S. W. Bodley, vice Clark, recommended to be bombardier; Leading Gunner H. Gartley, vice Bodley, promoted to be leading gunner. R. Short, vice Gartley, promoted.

The North and South Agricultural Exhibition will be held on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st of October. The officers for this year are: President, W. Thomson; vice-president, W. Le Poer Trench, J.P.; secretary, Fred Torgrove; treasurer, Geo. Sangster; committee, Messrs. J. J. Downey, J. Sluggott, G. Simpson, W. Greig, J. T. Harrison, J. Shopland and B. W. Harison.

Several changes have been made in this week's programme at the Savoy theatre, which is nightly attended by a large audience, who always find a bright, clean entertainment. "The Adornments," by John A. Flynn, the actors being taken by members of the company, provides lots of fun. Miss Jeanne Gatchard gives a solo character dance. John H. Merritt and Clara Carlyle give their act. The Yaller Gal and the Coon." Smith and Elsie are as popular as ever, and several other artists also contribute some surprises, etc.

On Thursday last Rev. Percival Jennens officiated at the ceremony which made Alex. B. G. Gordon and Miss Annie Cox man and wife. The wedding took place at St. John's church, the sacred edifice being well filled with friends of the principals. Showers of rice and lucky emblems were scattered in profusion when the wedding party left the church, and a very large collection of costly and beautiful presents testified to the esteem in which the happy couple are held. A reception took place after the wedding at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.

Mayor Reffern has given notice that at the next meeting of the council he will recommend the following motion: "Whereas, there are a number of suits for damages arising out of the Point Eliza bridge accident suffered against the city, and whereas, it is desirable that the cases should be settled as speedily as possible; therefore, be it resolved that the legal advisers of the city be instructed without prejudice to the city rights, to endeavor to arrange with the plaintiffs for a settlement which would be mutually satisfactory, and that a committee consisting of the mayor, Ald. Hayward, Brydon and Stewart be appointed to consult with the city barristers and city solicitor as to the best means of bringing about the desired result."

Victoria—Cafe for afternoon tea.

An important meeting of the bricklayers of the city was held last evening in Pioneer Hall, the object of which was to organize the union, which had been allowed to lapse during the dull times in the building trade. The revival in building has awakened the bricklayers to the necessity of organization for self protection, and the meeting of last evening was the result. Officers of the union were elected as follows: President, W. Heatherell; secretary, F. Plows; treasurer, Wm. Lumey. A delegate to the Trades and Labor Council will be selected at the next meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening in Sir William Wallace Hall. One of the main objects of the bricklayer industry is the disengagement of the employment of Mongolians as bricklayers, a practice which has assumed large proportions recently, and which works disastrously for all concerned, with the exception of the Mongolians themselves.

Victoria—Cafe for breakfast.

One good turn deserves another. Those who have been cured by Hood's Saraparilla are glad to tell others about it.

Bobbins lace curtains are probably the prettiest and most effective bedroom curtains on the market. Weller Bros. have them in several grades.

JUST ARRIVED.

A fine assortment of Silverware and Bohemian Glassware. A beautiful line of goods that need only to be seen to be appreciated. Any of these goods—ranging from 20c to \$6.00 may be purchased, redeemable in your discounts and premiums at JOHN'S BROS.

SAVE THIS CHECK
Worth 5% of the amount spent by you, redeemable in JOHN'S BROS.

Call and examine our stock and you will easily be convinced of the advantages we offer.

JOHNS BROS.,
269 DOUGLAS STREET.

There was a clean docket at the police court this morning.

Have you seen the \$1 per dozen Printed Cups and Saucers at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street?

Dog Show Office at Campbell's Cigar Store, Government street. Open all day to receive entries and give information.

One of the C.P.R. messengers who went out to the Empress yesterday was shanghaied on the big liner. He will return from Vancouver to-day.

The meeting in the Board of Trade rooms called for the purpose of receiving a report from the special committee on the Mainland connection scheme via Point Roberts, will be largely attended. As there is a good deal of business the chair will be taken promptly at 8 o'clock.

Among the guests at the Queen's today are D. and M. Jamieson, Manitoba men, who went into Dawson over the Edmonton trail. They went overland by the Liard river, Dease and Teslin lakes to Atlin. They encountered plenty of hardship, though they say that much of the trouble encountered by Edmonton trail travellers was self-inflicted. Their partner, a man named Gilliland, from Toronto, remained in Atlin.

We are showing all the latest styles and shapes in American Sailor and Walking Hats. The Sterling, 38 Yates street.

J. S. Hickford, who came down on the Danube last night after two years spent in Atlin, is emphatic in his declaration that the district is all right. He has been employed on Dr. Mitchell's claims, numbers 9 and 10 below Discovery, on Pine, where in three days five men took out from 40 to 50 ounces of gold. The bench is pretty well worked out, but next year they will wing dam it and work the creek bottom. On an adjoining claim the owner says he has taken out \$2,600 in one day.

There was a good house at the Victoria last evening, when the Sam T. Shaw Company appeared for the second time this week. The play selected was "The Westerner," and it proved a success from start to finish. Special mention should be made of the excellent orchestra which accompanies Mr. Shaw and which provided music sufficiently good to keep the people in their seats during the acts, which is more than the theatre orchestra of last season could do. Last evening a xylophone solo was a feature which created a hurricane of applause and which had to be repeated twice.

The WELLSINGTON STRIKE.

No Settlement of the Dispute Between the Mechanics and the E. & N. Ry. Company.

Further particulars of the strike at Wellington were obtained to-day by a Times reporter from Mr. H. Hodson, of this city, who was selected as a delegate to represent the carpenters in our combined judgements on the property are favorable to a purchase; then negotiations are taken up. It's a slow process, but it is necessary, for the capitalist wants a guarantee of a sure and safe return on his money before he invests what he must spend.

"I am simply sending them to investigate," he said, "and if their reports are favorable I expect to go farther into the matter. My friends here, and some of them are men in whose judgment I have great confidence, give me glowing reports of both districts. Usually just before the flakes begin to fall the boys come in from the mountains with roseate tales. They have gondolas of all kinds. Often they are honest in their belief, but usually untrustworthy in judgment. Out of the various reports and schemes presented to the operator he must weed out what to him appears best. Then usually the next step is to send in an expert. This lad may lose his head on seeing rich ore, and so it becomes necessary often to have a property examined three or four times. When this is done I usually take a look at it myself, and in our combined judgements on the property are favorable to a purchase; then negotiations are taken up. It's a slow process, but it is necessary, for the capitalist wants a guarantee of a sure and safe return on his money before he invests what he must spend.

"It is not possible to investigate every property offered. To do that the average man would have to live about forty-eight hours for every second he exists, and then he could not keep up with the good things presented."

THE WELLINGTON STRIKE.

No Settlement of the Dispute Between the Mechanics and the E. & N. Ry. Company.

Mr. Hodson's colleagues were Robert Hayes, representing the machinists; Jas. Mitchell, of the boilermakers, and Thos. Zuckanoff, the blacksmiths' delegate. They were appointed and instructed at a meeting held on Friday to meet Mr. Dunsmuir and place before him the objection held by the men to the new regulations.

Mr. Hodson, and his wife, the widow of Mr. Hodson, the vice-president.

They were appointed and instructed at a meeting held on Friday to meet Mr. Dunsmuir and place before him the objection held by the men to the new regulations.

As already stated in these columns, under the old regime the hours of labor were nine on five days of the week and eight on Saturday, the men receiving \$3 a day, Saturday included.

The E. & N. Railway Company, having taken over the machine shops, gave notice that the mechanics would be expected to work ten hours every week day (including Saturday) at 30 cents an hour.

The delegation met Mr. Dunsmuir at Colwood Hill on Saturday, and were received by him most courteously. During the interview, in which the case was presented to Mr. Dunsmuir, he said he believed a man could do a satisfactory day's work in eight hours. Finally he told the delegates he would carefully consider their demands and acquaint them with his decision.

The men had quit work on Saturday morning, and on Monday morning they were notified by their respective foremen that they might resume, provided they would agree to work 10 hours on five days of the week and eight hours on Saturdays for \$3 each day. Another meeting of the men was held on Monday evening, at which they decided they would not work more than nine hours a day for \$3, and the decision was duly communicated to Mr. Fowler, manager of the E. & N. Railway Co. He promised to acquaint Mr. Dunsmuir with the decision, and that is how the men now stand.

All the employees of the mechanical department are out, with the possible exception of one man and his son, who may be working at Oyster Bay. Further developments are awaited with interest.

—Victoria—Cafe for breakfast.

—Victoria—Cafe for afternoon tea.

—An important meeting of the bricklayers of the city was held last evening in Pioneer Hall, the object of which was to organize the union, which had been allowed to lapse during the dull times in the building trade. The revival in building has awakened the bricklayers to the necessity of organization for self protection, and the meeting of last evening was the result. Officers of the union were elected as follows: President, W. Heatherell; secretary, F. Plows; treasurer, Wm. Lumey. A delegate to the Trades and Labor Council will be selected at the next meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening in Sir William Wallace Hall. One of the main objects of the bricklayer industry is the disengagement of the employment of Mongolians as bricklayers, a practice which has assumed large proportions recently, and which works disastrously for all concerned, with the exception of the Mongolians themselves.

—Victoria—Cafe for breakfast.

—Victoria—Cafe for afternoon tea.

—Victoria—Cafe for breakfast.

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.
 An Epitome of Latest Scientific Facts and Theories.

The newly patented storage battery of Mr. H. H. Knepper is designed to withstand shaking, as in electric vehicles. The plates may be of the usual kind, but are completely enclosed in an absorbent envelope of wood pulp or similar material, and in the spaces between these envelopes perforated filters or sheets of absorbent material are placed. Both the envelopes and the filters absorb the electrolyte and expand, holding the active material from dropping to the bottom of the cell. The perforations of the filters form enclosed receptacles, and permit the use of a greater quantity of electrolyte than could be used if the filters were solid.

"The Book of the Dead," of which a new portion has been issued by the British Museum, is of great scientific importance. It comprises ancient Egyptian tomb inscriptions, which were prepared to aid in keeping the body from decay, and thus ensuring a future life, and its papyri, etc., date from about 1650-100 B.C. There are five of the papyri, with illustrations that are of much interest and rare specimens of ancient art. An earlier volume illustrates the history of the "Book of the Dead" from 2600 to 1700 B.C.

From a recent investigation on the influence of pressure on milk, it appears that milk under a pressure of ten tons could be shipped a five or ten days' journey without fear of spoiling, but the cylinders capable of carrying such a pressure would probably weigh more than the milk. Great pressure applied for a short time greatly delayed souring. After a pressure of thirty tons for eight to twelve hours, milk will usually keep sweet three to five days; and after a pressure at 125 deg. F. for an hour, meat kept in good condition for three months.

Instantaneous photographs taken by M. Louis Boutan with a camera ten feet under water, have shown fishes two yards away, and he estimates that good instantaneous pictures can be had from a camera submerged 25 feet below the surface.

A rapid method of relief painting on wood or stone, recently patented by Wilhelm Pfauwald, of Stuttgart, is reported to produce excellent results. Over a priming of wood color or colored glaze, six or eight coats of a mixture of diluted size and chalk are spread, a layer of about a fifth of an inch being thus formed. Each coat is polished down while wet with pumice stone, by which all pores are closed. Upon this surface the design is painted in oil-modified moderately thick paint, and with not too far a pain, and after this is dry all the uncovered places are treated with sponge or brush and soft-toned water containing a little potassium bichromate. The design in fat paint remains raised, while all the rest is washed away more or less deeply. The potassium bichromate penetrates deeply, and after exposure to light soon makes the mass impervious to water.

Hornaguilla, a beautifully resonant wood of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia, is made by the Quichua and Amaya Indians into a remarkable musical instrument, an invention that seems to be an heirloom from prehistoric civilization. The instrument resembles in principle the xylophone, with the addition under each piece of a sounding box of a size corresponding to the note. Some of the instruments, mounted on stands, have as many as 45 tones, and are played by four or five operators. The tones are not short and sharp like those of the xylophone, but are sustained by the sounding boxes in an organ-like melody.

The use of fish waste for oil, as M. E. Andicelli points out, originated in France, although the idea has not succeeded there. In England not only herring, but also insulators are made from thickened oil, and fibre saturated with the oil is profitably employed for pulleys, carriage wheels, saddle pads, and objects of art. Treated like similar insulating materials, the oiled fibre is said to be superior to vulcanized and hard rubber, selling at much more than double the cost of production. M. Andicelli improves the oil by ozonizing.

A conical caisson, claimed to make it possible to work on a river bed at less atmospheric pressure than heretofore, is the invention of a Russian engineer, and is to be practically tested on the Neva.

The process by which an English factory converts rancid butter, bought at a low price, into fresh butter, is stated to consist into working into a uniform semi-liquid mass with fresh buttermilk, then blowing through this a current of hot air, and afterwards a current of cold air. The former expels the butyric acid to which the smell and taste of rancid butter are due, while any impurities present fall to the bottom. The cold air separates the butter into globules, when it is kneaded with water, salted, colored a little, and is ready for sale as fresh butter.

Coal is among the materials that have proven effective as a filter for sewage. In a paper to British engineers, Mr. Ernest Barrington has described a coal filter, ninety square yards in area, that has been doing good work at Wolverhampton. The coal, in sizes from half inch cubes at the bottom, to fine dust at the top, is laid to a depth of five feet over the drain pipes. The sewage is applied from perforated surface pipes, and percolates continuously through the filter for twelve hours a day, the filter being given a like period to aerate. The work of filtration is at the rate of a million gallons daily per acre. About ninety percent of the organic matter is removed, and, in conjunction with settling tanks, the results are even better.

A novel carriage and bicycle lamp is claimed by a French chemist. It uses acetylene, which is generated in a porous vessel by the moisture passing through from an outside water vessel, the water not being in actual contact with the carbide.

A remarkable language, first made known in 1870, but since forgotten, is the Val. of parts of Liberia and Leone. It is the only true native

People don't take long to find out the merits of an article. Ask your friends what they think of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

writing of negroes, and the only syllabic alphabet existing in Africa. M. M. Delafosse, who has been studying the subject, considers that the syllabot dates back at least 200 years, instead of to 1829 or 1830, as was formerly supposed. The alphabet contains 226 characters.

An electrical refrigerator, evaporating ammonia by the electric current, without machinery, is the idea of a Scotch engineer.

A REMINDER OF BLOODY TIMES.

Strange and Interesting Discovery Made in the Tower of London.

The building of the new guard room in the inner bailey of the Tower of London has led to a strange and interesting discovery and enhanced the mystery and romance which have gathered for centuries around its grey walls and battlements. The new guard room occupies the space between the Bloody Tower and the White Tower upon the right as you enter the inner ward, and in preparing its foundations a subterranean passage was discovered (or, to be accurate, re-discovered) for its existence was known before, extending from the moat, near the Traitors' Gate beneath St. Thomas' Tower, in the direction of the southwest angle of the White Tower. The passage is lined throughout with Norman masonry and has a floor level; it was evidently at once, therefore, that it was not a drain or culvert, for in that case it would have had a rounded bottom, and it became a matter of interest to follow it both ways towards the moat and towards the White Tower, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it communicated directly with the interior of the White Tower, forming, thus, an outlet to the moat from the lower portion of the keep where the dungeons are situated. It seemed most likely that this should be the case, but excavation has been discontinued. The passage does, indeed,

Lead to a Dungeon, and a most horrible one, but there is no communication with the White Tower. It runs straight from the moat into the dungeon, but the dungeon is completely isolated from all parts of the fortress, and its communication with the upper air is by a shaft which descends into the passage.

By permission of the Office of Works, a representative of the Daily Graphic was permitted to descend the shaft and inspect the passage and the dungeon under the guidance of Mr. May, the clerk of the works. Arriving at the Tower and presenting his pass at the office of Mr. May, that gentleman first exhibited to his visitor in the little yard behind the office the objects discovered in clearing out the shaft and passage. The most惊人的 finding was a mass of broken glass, shards, and pieces of bone and timber, some of which were still adhering. It is believed, with great probability, that some at least of these round shot were fired at the Tower by the Protestant rebels under Sir Thomas Wyatt. The "W" mark on one of the balls may be that of the arsenal at Rochester to which the rebels had access before advancing on London.

Wyatt, as is well known, headed a rebellion of Kentish men when the fear spread that the Spaniards were coming to conquer the realm after the Queen had set her heart on the marriage with Philip of Spain. The stirring tale is briefly told by Green: "The ships in the Thames submitted to be seized by the insurgents. A party of the train-bands of London, who marched under the Duke of Norfolk against them, deserted to the rebels in a mass, with shouts of 'A Wyat! A Wyat!' We are all Englishmen!" Had the insurgents moved quickly on the capital its gates would have been flung open and success would have been assured. But in the critical moment Mary was saved by her queenly courage. Riding boldly to the Guildhall, she appealed with a man's voice to the loyalty of the citizens, and when Wyatt appeared on the Southwark bank the bridge was secured."

Wyatt turned up on the river, crossed at Kingston, turned back on London, and was finally defeated, and made prisoner at Temple Bar. "I have kept touch," he cried at the gate, but his adherents within were unable to make the promised diversion in his favor, and he was finally sent to the Tower and beheaded.

It seems probable that the Roman balls now discovered were fired either by the ships in the river, or from the other side by the artillery which Wyatt had with him on his march. But the Tower, even on its most vulnerable side, the river front, was impregnable to any force of foot or artillery which Wyatt could bring against it. The bones which adhere to some of the cannon shot seem to tell of some execution done—ghastly reliefs, maybe, of some of the garrison who fell in the bombardment.

Wyatt was sent to the Tower and beheaded. It seems probable that the Roman balls now discovered were fired either by the ships in the river, or from the other side by the artillery which Wyatt had with him on his march. But the Tower, even on its most vulnerable side, the river front, was impregnable to any force of foot or artillery which Wyatt could bring against it. The bones which adhere to some of the cannon shot seem to tell of some execution done—ghastly reliefs, maybe, of some of the garrison who fell in the bombardment.

A novel carriage and bicycle lamp is claimed by a French chemist. It uses acetylene, which is generated in a porous vessel by the moisture passing through from an outside water vessel, the water not being in actual contact with the carbide.

A remarkable language, first made known in 1870, but since forgotten, is the Val. of parts of Liberia and Leone. It is the only true native

 IT IS TIME TO PLANT BULBS.
 Careful Work Done Now Will Repay
 You When Spring Comes.

This is the season of the year in which to set out bulbs. Prepare the ground for them before they are received by having it dug up to a depth of at least a foot—a foot and a half is better, and worked over until it is moist, writes Eben E. Rexford in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "Mix with it a liberal quantity of old, rotten manure from the cowyard, or, if this is not obtainable, use bone-meal in the proportion of one pound to a square yard of soil. If the soil is naturally heavy, it is well to add considerable sand to make it lighter and more porous. Plant the bulbs as soon as possible after they are received, as they are greatly injured by exposure to the air. Set tulips and hyacinths six inches deep, smaller bulbs from four to five inches. All bulbs should be placed five or six inches apart, and each kind kept by itself."

THE ORIGINAL

There is only one remedy known that has a combined action on the kidneys and liver and cures the most complicated ailments of these delicate filtering organs, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pill, the original kidney pill. This world famous kidney and liver cure has an enormous sale in all parts of Canada and the United States.

TRANSPORTATION.

Steamers of this company will leave every Tuesday at 8 p.m. for Wrangel, Dyea, and Skagway.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Sir William leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trip to Quadra and Galiano Islands.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

O. A. CARLETON,
 General Freight Agent.
 C. S. RAXTER,
 Passenger Agent.

Canadian Development Co., Ltd., Steamers

WILL LEAVE TURNER BAYTON & CO.'S
 WHARF FOR
 MATTLAND KERSEY,
 Managing Director.

BENNETT LAKE AND UPPER YUKON ROUTE

CARRYING CANADIAN AND UNITED
 STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS.

THROUGH TICKETS

AND BILLS OF LADING
 FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PUGET
 SOUND PORTS TO

Atlin, Dawson and Yukon Points

GOODS SHIPPED IN BOND.

EXPRESS MATTER AND POSTAL EXPRESSES
 SHIPPED AND CARRIED AT REASONABLE RATES.

FAST THROUGH STEAMER SERVICE BE-
 TWEEN BENNETT CITY AND DAWSON CITY.

RATES AND RESERVATIONS APPLY
 AT THE GENERAL OFFICE.

J. D. WARREN, Manager.

32 FORT STREET, VICTORIA,
 OR.

A. H. B. MOOREMAN, Gen. Agent.
 228 Government Street, Victoria.

FRED. P. MEYERS, Gen. Agent.
 106 Yesler Way, Seattle.

THE V. V. T. CO.'S STEAMER
 "ALPHA"

Will Leave Porter's Wharf for

Dyea, Skagway and Wrangel

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

AND FROM VICTORIA ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 36 FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

THE COMPANY RESERVES THE RIGHT OF CHANGING THIS TIME TABLE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTIFICATION.

J. D. WARREN, Manager.

HUMBOLDT STEAMSHIP CO.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO DYEY AND SKAGWAY IN 55 HOURS.

SS. HUMBOLDT

SAILS FOR

Dyea and Skagway

DIRECT EVERY TEN DAYS. NO STOPS. NO DELAYS. ROUND TRIP IN SEVEN DAYS. RATES SAME AS ON OTHER STEAMERS. NEXT SAILING

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

SUBSEQUENT SAILINGS, SEPT. 23, OCT. 3, 13, 23.

FOR RATES AND INFORMATION APPLY TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., AGENTS, 64 GOVERNMENT STREET. TELEPHONE 580.

ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ALASKA AND GOLD FIELDS.

STEAMERS

"Dirigo" and "Rosalie"

EVERY THURSDAY

CALLING AT MARY ISLAND, METLAKHIN, KETCHUM, WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY AND DYSEA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OBTAIN FOLDER.

THE COMPANY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO CHANGE WITHOUT PREVIOUS NOTICE, RATES, SAILING DATES AND HOURS OF SAILING.

J. P. BIRTHET & CO., AGENTS, VICTORIA, B.C.

J. P. TROWBRIDGE, PUGET SOUND, OCEAN DOCK, SEATTLE.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., GEN. AGTS., SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR ALASKA.

LEAVE SEATTLE 9 A.M.

COTTAGE CITY, SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 7, 22.

AT-KL, SEPT. 2, 17, OCT. 2, 17.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

THE STEAMER COTTAGE CITY WILL CALL AT VICTORIA, P.M., SEPT. 12, 27, OCT. 12, 27, FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

Provincial News.

GREENWOOD.

W. F. Tye, railway superintendent, states that the railway company is doing everything possible to reach Greenwood at the earliest possible date, and that they have no intention of stopping work until Midway is reached.

FERNIE.

Mr. Geo. Cody made good progress last week with the mammoth coal bins he is erecting for the Coal Co. The work has been delayed for want of timber.

of \$400 and all the gate receipts to Burns and McNicholas.

If the City Council assent Rossland will have a street railway system on short notice, and the applicants will also construct a line from the city to the Velvet mine on Sophie mountain if the consent of the provincial government is obtained. Mr. W. A. Macdonald and Captain Duncan of Nelson, acting for the British Electric Traction Company of London, England, the corporation now constructing a street railway system at Nelson are the applicants. The application has been made to the Rossland City Council and the Provincial Government, and if the franchise can be obtained it is stated that construction will be rushed at once.

VANCOUVER.

The question of a seaside pleasure resort and bathing beach has, with the summer weather, revived again. At the board of works meeting held last Thursday, a suggestion for creating the second beach in the park into a popular pleasure resort and bathing place was brought up and since many people have been heard to advocate having the English Bay by-law submitted to the people once more.

The other suggestion submitted to the board of works was for the improvement of the second beach. The proposals and plan submitted included the erection of a stone pier 550 feet in length to be built at the north end of the present second beach. On the pier, pavilion and bathhouses would be erected and within its shelter pleasant and safe bathing and boating could be indulged in. It is further suggested to build a promenade with a sloping turf bank to the sands, the slope to be intersected with winding paths and shady groves. A protected wall of rocks would be built at the bottom. Further back than the promenade track would be cleared for the street cars which would be continued to the beach from Denman street. Mr. W. Mohrlyer and other gentlemen are the promoters of the scheme which, however, in its present form, would provide something too expensive an undertaking to be carried out—*New-Advertiser*.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, Q.C., of Victoria, is in town in connection with the Centre Starline Mask Case, which is again before the Full Court here.

The detectives are busy searching for John Ramsey who broke out of the provincial jail at New Westminster. Ramsey is a Vancouver prisoner and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in May last for stealing.

The body of Albert Simpson, who was killed by a falling tree last Friday while working in a logging camp at Turner's Island, was brought down by the steamer Comox on Sunday. The deceased was an Englishman and 27 years of age. Deputy Coroner Marshall held an inquest on the remains at Shoal Bay, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

On Sunday afternoon while Mr. and Mrs. Erickson of 529 Seymour street, were out for a drive around the park, their home was entered by some individual, who carried away a cash box. On Saturday night it had contained about \$67, but before going out Mr. Erickson had placed the bills and cheques to the amount of \$55 in his coat pocket and so only \$22 was lost. The papers, however, are a serious loss here.

The city council has decided to collect forthwith a sewerage tax. The tax will be levied upon the basis of 20 cents per foot on the improved frontage of the property.

E. A. Crease, chairman of the board of school trustees of the Hume school district, has received a contract to be executed by Charles H. Leicester, calling for the erection of a \$2,575 school building in the Hume addition.

Five carloads of copper matte from the Hall mines smelter are now en route over the Crow's Nest Pass branch to New York. Of this shipment, 60 tons went out in the Moyle on Friday night and 40 tons on Saturday night's trip. The value of the shipment is given as in the neighborhood of \$28,000.

The building of the Monte Gibson mine wagon road may possibly make others besides Contractor Hawley independently rich. A mile and a half out the road winds around a big iron-capped bluff. In crossing the bluff two good-sized veins were cut. One carried ore that assayed \$25 in gold, and the other galena that assayed well over \$200.

A meeting of Royal Arch Masons was held on Friday evening for the purpose of taking into consideration the desirability of forming a chapter for Nelson. It was decided to form a chapter, and steps will be taken towards that end.

Word was received in the city on Saturday night of a fatal accident on the Robson-Penticton branch of the C.P.R., at midnight on Friday. While working in a tunnel a gang of men were overcome by the gas and two of them, Cornishmen, whose names could not be ascertained, were asphyxiated. Four more were overcome and rendered unconscious.

ROSSLAND.

About 400 spectators assembled at the skating rink on Saturday evening for the purpose of witnessing the drilling contests. The principal event was the contest between Michael Burns and Michael McNicholas, and Eddie Stevenson and William Ross. The match was won by Burns and McNicholas who made 37 9-16 inches against 33 3-8 inches by Stevenson and Ross. McNicholas and Burns were the first at the stone. McNicholas guided the sledge for the first minute and he made 43 downward strokes in that time, and never struck the head of the drill easy even. The crowd cheered him as he made room for Burns to do some striking. Burns handled the sledge for a half a minute while McNicholas turned the drill. In the half minute Burns hit the drill 27 times. The balance of the 15 minutes was consumed by his minute turns at the hammer. They hit the drill a little less than once a second, or about 885 times during the 15 minutes. When it was announced that 37 9-16 inches had been drilled by the two Mike's applause was long and loud. Stevenson and Ross had their turns next. Ross took the sledge for the first minute and he struck the steel 27 times. Stevenson drilled for the next half minute and he made 27 strokes in that time. The two kept changing every half minute until the 15 minutes had expired. They struck about 850 blows in the 15 minutes. They were not in the contest, however, for when the hole which they had drilled was measured it was found that they had only drilled 33 3-8 inches. This gave the purse

Mining News

Great Activity at the Yellowstone.

The sawmill at the Yellowstone mine was started up last week. For the present it is driven by water power, the water for which is brought in by a temporary canvas flume. The mill is cutting lumber for a 5,000-foot flume, which, when completed, will furnish sufficient water to run the company's stamping compressor plant and sawmill. There are two machine drills working in the mine. There are seventy-five men working in and around the property.

Gold Bricks From Camp McKinney.

Grand Forks, Sept. 16.—S. H. Hayes, superintendent of the Camp McKinney Mines, Limited, is in town. The mill has now been running 63 days and has produced 12 gold bricks worth \$3,231 over and above all operating expenses. Mr. Hayes exhibited a gold brick worth \$300, the result of last week's clean-up. This result was accomplished with only a five-stamp battery, and so gratifying has it been to the management that an additional five-stamp battery will be added shortly.

The company owns the Granite and Banner properties, two adjoining claims situated on the south slope of Cariboo mountain in Camp McKinney. A true vein runs the entire length of both, a distance of over twenty-seven hundred feet.

A shaft has been sunk on the Granite about 600 feet from the eastern extremity on the vein to a depth of 110 feet. The shaft is in solid ore from the surface to the present depth, 110 feet. At the sixty-foot level a crosscut has been run to the south 12 feet. The vein at the surface is five feet and a half wide, and increases in width to nine and a half feet of solid ore at the 110-foot level. It is a contact vein between two different formations, granite on the foot wall and diorite on the hanging wall. A metallic streak of about 6 inches extends lies between the ore on the foot wall and the granite. This shaft is timbered to the bottom of the present workings.

To the west of the main working shaft 125 feet a shaft has been sunk on the vein to a depth of 30 feet in solid ore. There is a drift started at the bottom of the 30-foot shaft and has been run 15 feet on the vein following the foot wall to the east all in ore. This shaft is also timbered. At a distance of 200 feet from the No. 2 shaft a cross tunnel has been driven, cutting the vein at a depth of 30 feet from the surface and shows the vein to be 6 feet wide.

Still further to the west, 125 feet from this tunnel, a vein has been traced from the Apex mountain to the main gully a distance of over 100 feet and a tunnel has been driven on the vein at a depth of 35 feet for a distance of 80 feet, and at this point a shaft has been sunk twenty feet all in ore.

At a distance of 100 feet from No. 1 shaft, to the east on the vein, an open cut has been made showing the vein to be about 6 feet in width. One-hundred feet still further east another open cut has been made showing the vein to have five and a half feet of clear ore, and for a distance of 400 feet further the vein has been carefully prospected and stripped; for 1,700 feet further it is clearly defined by its outcroppings.

There are now one thousand tons of ore on the dump, averaging \$14.50 per ton. The amount of ore in sight in the mine is estimated at fifteen thousand tons.

There is a good water-right, sufficient to supply a stamp mill the year round.

DOG RIVALS.

Two Pots on an East Indies Ship Nearly Caused a Mutiny.

Ordinary merchant ships are, as is well known, confined to a limited range of pets. Chief among them is the harmless, necessary cat. But the cat's quiet domesticity never seems to take such a firm hold upon seamen's affections as does the lively friendship of the dog. A dog on board ship is truly a favored animal.

So much so that dogs will give themselves almost as many airs and graces as the one unnamed fop lady usually does in the midst of a number of male passengers, and with much the same results. Once, indeed, the presence of two dogs on board of a large ship on an East Indian voyage nearly led to a mutiny. They were both retrievers, the property of the master. But almost from the commencement of the voyage one of them, a fine black dog, Sailor, liberally cast in his lot with the men "forrall," where he was petted and spoiled, if a dog can be spoiled by petting. The other dog, a brown, dignified animal, called Neptune, kept to the officers' quarters. And presently the two

were often engaged. A crowd quickly gathered and several others, both Chinese and whites, were getting excited and talking of taking part, when the detectives arrived on the scene. Grieves evidently caught sight of the officers and was attempting to bolt down the railway track to the Canadian Pacific railway yards when he was caught by the police. He gave the police considerable trouble.

A clever female adventurer is reported to be making Vancouver her home at present and that she has victimized a considerable number of citizens of sums varying from \$15 to \$300.

A scow loaded with stone for the city capsized in False creek on Monday night.

Fire yesterday destroyed the oilery owned by the Fraser River Oil and Guano Syndicate. The loss is \$100,000, and the insurance \$65,000. The industry was a new one, and the factory will be rebuilt. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Wild with Eczema

A prominent Winnipeg doctor failed to cure him. Instant relief from the terrible itching, and Permanent Cure was effected

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mr. B. Nicholson, of the Manor House, Winnipeg, Man., relates the following interesting facts:

"For a long time I was troubled with Eczema on my ears, and for several weeks I suffered with a prominent Winnipeg doctor to no avail. I was induced by a friend who had been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment to give it a trial. The first application gave instant relief, and before using all of one box I was completely cured, and have had no return of this horrible disease."

For itching, skin diseases, such as Eczema, Skin Rheum, and the Itching which women experience during the expectant period, there is no remedy in the whole world to equal Dr. Chase's Ointment. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmonson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited
Manufacturers, TORONTO.

A. B. FRASER, SR.
SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

are the quickest laid Shingles obtainable, because of their Perfect Fitting Patented Side Lock (No other Shingle has it.)

They are Fire, Lightning, Leak and Rust proof—and offer you not a chance, but a certainty of economical and durable protection, with a fine appearance.

Made either Galvanized or Painted.

Write us if you're building—we'd like you to thoroughly understand the practical reliability of genuine Eastlakes.

They never disappoint.

SEAL THAT LOCK!

EASTLAKES

Manufacturers of Every Description of Clothing by WHITE LABOR.

25, 27, 29 Yates Street.

Wholesale Dry Goods

VICTORIA, B.C.

TO LADIES ONLY.

Are you one of those who find work a burden? You need to do it without effort—but now you always feel tired and worn out whatever you attempt. Are you needful to be able to get rid of certain infirmities? Are you troubled with organic or functional disorder, acute or chronic? If so, you can be made vigorous, bright, strong and healthy by consulting personally, or by letter, free of charge.

THE WOMEN'S HEALTH AGENCY OF VICTORIA,
Western Branch—Seattle, Wash.

FOR MARRIED LADIES.

"SILENTMENT," the latest French Discovery. Price, \$2 per box (1 month's treatment).

BOTANIC PILLS. 50 cents per box.

Chief Depot, Dr. De Lamberts Pharmacy, Quarter Latin, Paris.

LADY AGENTS WANTED.

Address, P. O. Box 1275, Seattle, Wash.

Remedies mailed to any address.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 7th September, 1893.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD THEOSOPHY

New Century (weekly). \$1.00 yearly.

Editor, Katherine A. Tingley. U.S.A.

Editor, Katherine A. Tingley, and E. A. Ellsworth.

Publications devoted to teachings of Brotherhood.

Subscription, \$1.50. Ocean of Theosophy, by H. P. Blavatsky, \$2.50.

Judge, 50c. For information of the work and book list, address E. A. Vereschelmer, 14 Madison Avenue, New York.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

STRE STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

OPEN FROM 6 P.M. TO 10 P.M.

The Institute is "open for the use of sailors and shipping generally, as well as for the use of a temperance bar."

Letters may be sent here to await ships.

A parcel of literature may be had for sending via application to manager.

All are heartily welcome.

HOUSE OF COMMONS BLEND

...or Old Highland Scotch Whisky

Distilled by the well known firm of

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

LONDON, GLASGOW and LEITH.

HIGHEST AWARDS.

"Ye'll ha your joys! John Barleycorn
May wi' advantage share them!"

"Ye'll ha your griefs: fill up your home!"

"He'll ye hie to bear them!"

"House of Commons Scotch" is the name given to this famous Blend of James Buchanan & Co's which was selected by the British Parliament as the brand *par excellence*, and it has now become the popular brand throughout the whole British Empire.

PRONOUNCED BY ROYAL COMMISSION,
ABSOLUTELY PURE!

Earsman, Hardie & Co.

AGENTS

VICTORIA.

1899.

House of Commons Scotch

Tenders in duplicate addressed to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Work Point Barracks, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, the 26th day of September, 1893, for the supply, etc. of the undermentioned:

(1) Paraffine Straw.

(2) Bread, Biscuit and Flour.

(3) Ration Meat.

(4) Hospital Meat.

(5) Confectionary.

(6) Mineral, etc., Oils and Wicks.

(7) General Supplies, Groceries, Milk, Fish, etc.

Tenders for Seaweed.

Tenders for Conservancy.

Tenders for Washing and Repairing Bedding, etc.

For use, etc., of Troops at Esquimalt, B.C. and Military Outposts for a period of one year, commencing 1st October, 1893.

Forms of tender

Harbor Improvement

Another Meeting of the General Committee Held at the City Hall.

Mr. Sorby's Report Col. Anderson Says the Scheme Is Feasible.

There was another meeting of the Sorby harbor committee in city hall this morning, there being present, in addition to Mr. Sorby, whose report was received, His Worship the Mayor, Capt. Cox, Mr. C. A. Holland, Hon. B. W. Pearce, Mr. Burns and Ald. MacGregor, Hayward and Brydon.

Mr. Sorby submitted the following report:

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 14th, 1899.

To His Worship the Mayor, Chairman, Investigating Committee:

Sir.—Re proposed improvements of Victoria harbor. I have the honor to report for the information of the committee appointed to investigate my scheme for the improvement of Victoria harbor, that in accordance with the committee's instruction, dated the 30th May, directing me to proceed to Ottawa and lay my proposition before the Federal government, I left Victoria on the 31st May, and duly arrived at Ottawa on the 6th June.

I placed myself in communication with the city's representatives, Messrs. Prior and Earle, and Senator Templeman, and with them waited on the Deputy Minister of Public Works (in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Tarte) arranging an appointment, and on the 8th, duly attended the Acting Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, and laid the whole scheme before him, depositing copies of the maps, charts and estimates for the use of his department. I also attended Col. Anderson, the Chief Engineer of the Marine and Fisheries, laid the whole question before him, depositing copies of the plans, charts and estimates for the use of his department. Col. Anderson expressed himself as being entirely in favor of the scheme as most advantageous for the city of Victoria and that he would be prepared to give the matter every assistance in his power.

On the 9th I had an interview with the Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries (introduced by Messrs. Prior and Earle), who received me with every courtesy and carefully examined into the details of the scheme. At the conclusion of the interview he introduced me to the Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, saying: "The questions for consideration are these, can we under any circumstances entertain the required guarantee, and can we at this state of the session entertain any fresh legislation?" Mr. Earle joined us in this conference in the House and it was proposed that I should attend a sub-committee of the executive, consisting of the Premier and the two ministers, and discuss the matter with them prior to its being brought up in the council.

On the 12th of June and following days I attended Mr. A. Gobell (Deputy Minister of Public Works), and Mr. E. D. DeFoe, Acting Chief Engineer, and fully explained to them the details of the scheme, and they both expressed themselves favorably towards the matter. We examined the Draft Act (as laid before your committee) clause by clause to the extent of about one-third, when appointments to continue were made and postponed day by day, but I found it impossible to make any further progress with this department.

On the 14th I attended the Hon. Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior (introduced by Mr. Bostock) with reference to the Songhees reservation. I proposed for his consideration that his department should lease to the harbor commissioners (as an associated branch of the Public Works Department) on behalf of whomsoever it may concern, the whole of this reservation on terms based upon the gross costs of the removal of the Indians and the reinstatement of them on another reservation, the commissioners to have the privilege to submit and to have the option of purchase.

He expressed himself in favor of the suggestion and referred me to papers recently brought down to the House at the instance of Col. Prior. These papers were placed at my disposal by Mr. Bostock, and Mr. Sifton said he should be prepared to carry out the propositions therein stated. This would enable the commissioners to make favorable arrangements with the railway and other interests and effectually dispose of all questions concerning the Indian reservation to the advantage of the city of Victoria.

On the 16th I had a short conference with Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, relative to the proposed future extension of the railways along the water front and to the outer wharf, etc.

On the 19th I had a conference with Sir C. Hibbert Tupper (by appointment) to consider the best method to be adopted to lay before my colleagues at an early day your letter submitting your alternative proposition with respect to the proposed harbor improvements at Victoria. I beg to say that I have done so and I am now instructed to say to you that it will not be possible to take either of your propositions into consideration during the present session of Parliament. I therefore would advise you to let the matter rest until Mr. Tarte's return, when if it receives his endorsement may come before the government at a future day.

Yours faithfully,

L. H. DAVIES.
Thomas C. Sorby, Esq., Russell House, Ottawa.

I fully discussed this correspondence with our members, with Senators Macdonald and Templeman and Messrs. Bostock and McInnes, and finally we agreed upon a memorandum and to wait upon Sir Louis Davies and lay the same before him and endeavor to effect some

water as he was doing at Montreal. With infinite trouble and courtesy he took me over the great work he had in hand and explained the details of the splendid mechanical appliances which he had specially designed to handle the rock and other materials he had to deal with. I took notes of the plant, its cost and capabilities for future reference and, in a supplement, I have added some historical particulars of the evolution of the harbor of Montreal as a guide as to what we may expect here.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., suggested that the passing of the proposed act would be simplified if it could be made to embody the wording of the Quebec Act, now before the House, which in itself had been based upon the Montreal Act of 1894. In consultation with Mr. Lefebvre he entirely agreed with the suggestion, especially as it was no late in the session. I therefore proceeded to re-draft the act, using the wording of the Quebec Act and adopting, as far as possible, the amendments already made by the Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Not having heard from Sir Louis Davies I addressed him as follows:

Russell House, Ottawa, 21st June, 1899.

The Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, M.P., Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir, With reference to the proposed improvements of the harbor of Victoria which I have the honor of laying before you on the 9th inst., I understand you to take objection to the guarantee of the payment of the interest and the repayment of the principal of the loan. Would it better commend itself to your judgment if, in place of the guarantees, you simply enlarged the usual annual subsidy, which ranges from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per annum to \$28,000 per annum to be expended under the direction of the commissioners proposed to be incorporated under the act? This annual subsidy to take the place of the proposed guarantee and the \$150,000 grant in aid. Financially the two propositions are about the same, as the harbor board would have to pay a higher rate of interest.

I am revising the draft act, substituting the Quebec Act, now before the House, in every possible particular.

It was proposed by yourself and the Hon. Minister of Finance that I should have the opportunity of laying the matter before a sub-committee of the executive before you brought it before the council; I should be glad of an early appointment that the matter may be accelerated as much as possible.

I have the honor, etc.,

THOMAS C. SORBY.

To which he replied as follows:

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Ottawa, 22d June, 1899.

The Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, M.P., Minister of Marine, etc.

Sir—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the draft of a short act, as arranged yesterday for the incorporation of a harbor board for the port of Victoria.

On page 2, section 5, three commissioners are proposed to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council; the Mayor of Victoria ex-officio and one to be elected by the mercantile interests. The method of election, general powers, harbor tracks and lists, by-laws, rates, etc., are reproduced from the Quebec Harbor Act now before the House.

In the expropriation of lands (page 11) I would suggest the incorporation of the provisions of the Land Clauses Consolidation Act of B. C. (of which I enclose a marked copy) as more convenient than those of the Railway Act. The results are the same, but the finding of a special jury, based on the evidence before them, would give greater confidence than the award of an arbitrator.

In the borrowing powers (page 15). This provides the power to borrow, but in the absence of security (the commissioners have no estate) and the absence of revenue (the wharves being private property) no immediate action could be taken involving any expenditure beyond the funds available. A board with such limited powers would be simply an honorary board to obtain complete data of the harbor as now existing, to meet the mercantile interests in conference and devise a comprehensive scheme, arrange with the municipality the terms of the security to be offered for the loan and to report to you the results of their labors in the usual way. If these results met your approval a short supplementary act would place the undertaking on a going basis.

Yours faithfully,

L. H. DAVIES.

Thos. C. Sorby, Esq., Russell House, Ottawa.

Not having heard from the Deputy Minister of Public Works, I addressed him as follows:

Russell House, Ottawa,

20th June, 1899.

A. Gobell, Esq., Deputy Minister of Public Works:

Sir—I should like to be informed whether it is the intention of your department to take up the act for the incorporation of commissioners for the improvement of the harbor of Victoria?

By the act it is proposed to confer upon the commissioners powers to expropriate the foreshore and to investigate a certain plan for the proposed improvements and to lay the same before the government for their approval.

To facilitate the matter I have remodelled the act incorporating therewith the bulk of the act now before the House relative to the harbor of Quebec, as introduced by the Hon. the Solicitor-General, using the Land Clauses Consolidation Act of B. C. instead of the Railway Act, as better adapted to our case and adding our own special financial requirements which are contained.

The damages and losses arising from the lamentable accident at Point Ellice bridge in 1897 would press very heavy on the city of Victoria for a while and quite preclude any further appropriation from the municipal revenue. The only way therefore of advancing this most important undertaking (which the city has so frequently urged upon the attention of the government) would be in the direction of this small suggested appropriation to be placed at the disposal of the commissioners for the purposes of this act, which I have the honor to press upon your most favorable consideration.

I have, etc., etc.,

THOMAS C. SORBY.

To which he replied as follows:

Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

Ottawa, 28th June, 1899.

My Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 22nd inst., in which I promised to lay before my colleagues at an early day your letter submitting your alternative proposition with respect to the proposed harbor improvements at Victoria, I beg to say that I brought the subject before the council to-day and read your letter. The conclusion was, that considering the importance of the subject and proposed legislation, and state of public business now before Parliament, it will be quite impossible to give the matter the consideration necessary to enable the government to reach any conclusion in time for the passage of the bill this session.

Yours faithfully,

L. H. DAVIES.

Thomas C. Sorby, Esq., Russell House, Ottawa.

I at once laid the matter before our members, with Senators Macdonald and Templeman and Messrs. Bostock and McInnes, and finally we agreed upon a memorandum and to wait upon Sir Louis Davies and lay the same before him and endeavor to secure the promise of the

satisfactory arrangement. Mr. Bostock made the necessary appointment, and on the 30th June Mr. Earle, Senators Macdonald and Templeman, Messrs. Bostock and Riley attended with me. He received us with every consideration and we laid the following memorandum before him:

Memorandum re Victoria Harbor.

1. As yet to incorporate a board of commissioners, three to be appointed by the government, the Mayor of the city, ex-officio during his year of office, and one representing the Board of Trade or shipping interest.

2. To take up and inquire into the whole question of harbor improvements, take expert, and other evidence and report and submit suggestions to the government.

3. An adequate appropriation to meet expenses incidental to the efficient carrying out of the objects and intentions of the act and to repay the municipality of Victoria the costs already incurred in the matter.

4. The commissioners to appoint such temporary officers as may be necessary for the carrying out of the objects of the act.

When I got to clause three he said: "It is admitted that the proposed works would be very advantageous to the city of Victoria, but what has Victoria itself done in the matter?" Montreal harbor spent over three and a half millions before it received any assistance from the government. St. John, N.B., spent \$750,000 on its harbor before it sought assistance from the government. These cities were in earnest and had a very good claim for our assistance, but what have you done in Victoria?" or words to this effect.

Senator Macdonald suggested that I should draft a short act in accordance with the memorandum and discuss it with the members and Sir Louis Davies undertook to lay the matter before the council on Monday, the 3rd of July.

Senator Templeman suggested that in the event of the government not being able to introduce the act this session they should send out a commission of one or more engineers to inquire into the matter and report for the information to the government.

I drafted the short act as suggested and forwarded it to the minister with the following letter:

Ottawa, 1st July, 1899.

The Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, M.P., Minister of Marine, etc.

Sir—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the draft of a short act, as arranged yesterday for the incorporation of a harbor board for the port of Victoria.

On page 2, section 5, three commissioners are proposed to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council; the Mayor of Victoria ex-officio and one to be elected by the mercantile interests. The method of election, general powers, harbor tracks and lists, by-laws, rates, etc., are reproduced from the Quebec Harbor Act now before the House.

In the expropriation of lands (page 11) I would suggest the incorporation of the provisions of the Land Clauses Consolidation Act of B. C. (of which I enclose a marked copy) as more convenient than those of the Railway Act. The results are the same, but the finding of a special jury, based on the evidence before them, would give greater confidence than the award of an arbitrator.

In the borrowing powers (page 15). This provides the power to borrow, but in the absence of security (the commissioners have no estate) and the absence of revenue (the wharves being private property) no immediate action could be taken involving any expenditure beyond the funds available. A board with such limited powers would be simply an honorary board to obtain complete data of the harbor as now existing, to meet the mercantile interests in conference and devise a comprehensive scheme, arrange with the municipality the terms of the security to be offered for the loan and to report to you the results of their labors in the usual way. If these results met your approval a short supplementary act would place the undertaking on a going basis.

Yours faithfully,

THOS. C. SORBY.

To which he replied as follows:

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Ottawa, 22d June, 1899.

The Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, M.P., Minister of Marine, etc.

Sir—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the draft of a short act, as arranged yesterday for the incorporation of a harbor board for the port of Victoria.

On page 2, section 5, three commissioners are proposed to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council; the Mayor of Victoria ex-officio and one to be elected by the mercantile interests. The method of election, general powers, harbor tracks and lists, by-laws, rates, etc., are reproduced from the Quebec Harbor Act now before the House.

In the expropriation of lands (page 11) I would suggest the incorporation of the provisions of the Land Clauses Consolidation Act of B. C. (of which I enclose a marked copy) as more convenient than those of the Railway Act. The results are the same, but the finding of a special jury, based on the evidence before them, would give greater confidence than the award of an arbitrator.

In the borrowing powers (page 15). This provides the power to borrow, but in the absence of security (the commissioners have no estate) and the absence of revenue (the wharves being private property) no immediate action could be taken involving any expenditure beyond the funds available. A board with such limited powers would be simply an honorary board to obtain complete data of the harbor as now existing, to meet the mercantile interests in conference and devise a comprehensive scheme, arrange with the municipality the terms of the security to be offered for the loan and to report to you the results of their labors in the usual way. If these results met your approval a short supplementary act would place the undertaking on a going basis.

Yours faithfully,

THOS. C. SORBY.

To which he replied as follows:

Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

Ottawa, 28th June, 1899.

My Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 22nd inst., in which I promised to lay before my colleagues at an early day your letter submitting your alternative proposition with respect to the proposed harbor improvements at Victoria, I beg to say that I brought the subject before the council to-day and read your letter. The conclusion was, that considering the importance of the subject and proposed legislation, and state of public business now before Parliament, it will be quite impossible to give the matter the consideration necessary to enable the government to reach any conclusion in time for the passage of the bill this session.

Yours faithfully,

L. H. DAVIES.

Thomas C. Sorby, Esq., Russell House, Ottawa.

I at once laid the matter before our members, with Senators Macdonald and Templeman and Messrs. Bostock and McInnes, and finally we agreed upon a memorandum and to wait upon Sir Louis Davies and lay the same before him and endeavor to effect some

commission as before suggested, and I left for Victoria on the 6th of July. The following is the minister's reply:

Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, 22nd July, 1899.

My Dear Senator Templeman,—I have your letter of the 10th inst., with respect to the contemplated improvements to Victoria harbor, known as the Sorby scheme, and requesting that I would undertake to have the scheme thoroughly investigated during this session by an engineer of my department. In reply, I beg to say that I have already called up Colonel Anderson, my chief engineer, who has all the papers and plans before him to make a report of his views upon the proposed improvements and discuss with me the desirability of adopting your suggestion. I cannot however, see that I should be justified in sending a special engineer out there to make a report inasmuch as the scheme may be fairly considered as one made within the province of the Department of Public Works than mine—while the contemplated scheme involves matters under my jurisdiction as Minister of Marine and Fisheries still, being a great public work, Mr. Tarte looks upon it as more immediately under his control.

Mr. Sorby recommended that two other shipping men be added to the committee, in order that the shipping interests might be protected and considered in all the work.

Mr. Sorby recommended a dry wall, but Mr. Pearce and A. J. Hayward thought the dry wall would not answer. Mr. Sorby assured me that committee there was no question of doubt on that point.

Mr. Pearce was afraid no capitalists would advance such a sum as was contemplated, knowing the population, prospects and resources of the city.

Mr. Burns pointed out that the city would have a very large additional set in the waterfront.

A letter was read from Engineer Kennedy, of Montreal, in reply to a communication from the secretary, in which